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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

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note size paper, withfink, and upon but one side florrespondence from particular farmers, giving results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, a

be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter

nded for publication should be written on

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the com

AGRICULTURAL.

GROWING TURNIPS AND RUTA. BAGAS.

One of the surprises which most immigrants from the farming regions of Great Britain and northern E prope express when they begin farming here is that our farmers m: k 3 so little of the root crops for feed-These " at 'ome," as an English farm hand long ago remarked, "are our main dependence for fattening sheep and cattle." No English farmer shinks he can get along without the " bagas," which in pits can be kept in good eating condition as long as it pays to feed." The writer pointed to the waving field of corn across the road, and remarked that if the English could grow and ripen corn they would not think so much of roots as they did. Nevertheless, the Englishman's remark incited many in the neighborhood to plant ruta bagas in June. but few of them made much success of 18. They did, however, learn from their English farm help to grow many more turnips then they had done before. There same to be in time many English, Scotch and Irish farmers in the neighborhood. They were all good, careful fa mers, some them used to renting land before they came here and at rentals dearer than they are now. It was a great change for most of them to be able to buy land with buildings for not much more than they had to pay for a three to five years rental in Europe. American farmers do not half appreciate the great advantage grops, so large that he can afford to sell in owning 1 and which is guaranteed by the them extremely low. The turnips given to Constitution of the United States, which stock do not benefit them by the extra allows the general Government to dispose of amount of nutrition they contain. They public lands in fee simple instead of rent- keep the bowels laxative, and thus aid diing them. Most of the farming population gesting other food more perfectly. What from northern Europe has gone to the with the many forms of bread, biscuit, cake Northwest, attracted thither by the pros-pect of cheap and fertile lands. There is many dry carbohydrates. Most people also also a large foreign-born class among the oat too many potatoes,! which are [20 fper most prosperous small farmers of New cent. starch with 80 per cent. water. The England and other Eastern States. These starchy foods swell and become "mealy" are good citizens, and not easily reduced when well could at. Turnips and rutabages into the wild socialism that is common do not. This makes them more healthful among the landless and poor of our large than potatoes, except to people who take

cannot grow turnips so long as they are able to grow corp, except by sowing them among corn and potatoes after they have been cultivated the last time. Corn silage makes a better and cheaper food for late sede the late varieties of turnips, like St.
Andrews and Yellow Aberdeen and the the fly that eass the tender turnip leaves if the surface soil is reasonably free from States.

will not be troubled with the turnip fly.

to advance as the white and strap-leaved varieties go out of season. Under the new conditions of growing

inrnips and rutabagas for sale in cities and villages, farmers ought to get higher prices than these roots are worth as stock feed, and can afford to give them better ears and culture. Our esteemed correspondent H. M. Turner of Norwell, Mass., told last week how he grew tarnips by manuring with mineral fertilizers at the rate of 600 to 700 pounds per acre scattered in the drills before the seed was dropped. Such a dressing of manure would be thought extravagant by those who are only used to growing tarnips for stock, and who rely wholly on the partly used up manure plewed under for corn made at Cleveland or other neighboring mand at 9 to 10 cents a pound, and the proper prominent eye and a robust character and potatoes the previous spring. Yet his points, thus avoiding the very large cost of at later dates with the statements that the property of the points, thus avoiding the very large cost of at later dates with the statements that the property of method probably pays as he grows very large

Chemical Company will do the purchasing for all of its factories, the elem nts of com patition in raw materials is la galy eliminated. This company has also very wisely provided for a large cash capital with which to parchase all of its supplies, and the say ing in interest effected thereby will pay a respectable dividend on their entire capi talization.

Another point to be noted is that here a'ter fertiliz us manufactured in Massahusetts will be sold in that immediate vicinity, while those sold in O do will be transporting Western made fertil zers to the num er reported in the country of beef, a well-filled, round, muscular neck, wide at

their money in the fertilizer business.

Live Stock Notes.

One of our exchanges, in its desire to make a poir tagainst the beef trust, and in favor of more aliver money as a circulating medium, calls attention to the market prices of beef cattle in 1866, when the bu h choice 19 to 20 cents, and hogs were in de-

fertilizer, containing the largest possible of good blood, and it should be manifest winters. Farther south it should be valuemount of plant food at such a low figure as in no urmist k ble manner. The sire ble because of its good growth on sandy will deter outside capitalists from investing should be impressive, resolute and of noble soils.

cold in New Yo k at 14 to 17 cents with reject at once. Insist upon a head that aces you boldly with a wide face, a clear,

materials can buy them much cheaper than it crease the priors of fertilizers, but will nor characteriess. They should bear the failed. It needs a moister climate. The stamp and character of the breed they sand vetch should be sown in early autumn facturers, and as the American Agricultural the farmers by giving them the very best represent. This breed character is a mask and will not endure the average Minnesota

b aring. He should be distinctly the Lead Kale was found there to be about equal to flock in every sense of the word, rape in productiveness, but made a better To meet these requirements he must have growth on heavy soils. It should find favor good constitutional and vital powers. With- in certain sections, and is grown upon much ou; these no animal is fit to head a berd or the same plan and by the same methods as

flock. In selecting a sire, look first at the rape. The soy bean was tried for autumn past-"If deficient there, look no further, but ure in 1899 with good success. The sheep it is at once. Insist upon a head that were fond of it, and it will withstand a nees you boildly with a wide face, a clear, heavy drought. It has power to grow well upon poor laud and enriches the soil. It mey prove value as a midsummer pasture, but has not been thoroughly tested yet. The cow pea was exten freely but the sheep did not like it as well as the soy bean. When grazed down it had more power to start a second growth. Some varieties do much better in northern latitudes than others, and success may depend upon the

variety used. In 1898 the lambs suffered much from stomach worms. In 1899 the paddock where they had been was plowed up and sowed to soiling food, which was fed to he lambs in the yards where they were confined until September. In no instance was there any indication of stomach worms in 1899. By this practice the pastures infested with this pest may be cleaneed and the worms eradicated from them.

Dairy Improvement.

I would like to ask each and every dairyman whose eye catches these lines if his farm is under or overstocked with dairy cows, or is it proportioned just right?

He may not be able to answer at first, but it ought to lead him to investigation, and that investigation may produce startling

1 knew a man in Oswego County, N. Y, who rented a farm that had for years supported only 12 dairy cowe. If any one had suggested that it could have maintained more the idea would have been greeted as preposterous, for during the past generation had not an even dozen been the regular

You see, it is so hard to get out of a rut. Well, this gentleman, the new renter, Mr. C, eame from a neighboring township, and after lo king over the premises immediately placed 14 cows thereon.

He not only "shook up the old bones of the farm in this way, but by the end of the second year, through improved methods of agriculture and increased soiling-crop ably, where only 12 had been maintained

This is only one practical instance of what may be done where there is push and vim and investigation behind the man behind the milk pail.

that all dairy farms are understocked. I believe that there are more that are overstocked than the reverse. They are overstocked in this way. The farm is probably large enough proportionally in acreage, but

Twenty-five cows are maintained on feed at a loss, which, if fed to 18 animals, would

How many such cases do we see, and yet it seems as though the owner was the last again, but very few dairies contain all good profitable cows right straight through.

The poor cows lower the general average of the herd below par, and for this reason every cow should be measured individually by the Babcock test.

I mean with poor cows.

Spring is now approaching, and with it the advent of another netive dairy season. Will it pay dairymen to enter the new season without taking a thorough inventory o

We advise that every cow be made to pass a strict examination as to her lacteal proficiency, and then that her owner plans to see that he raises enough for her to eat.

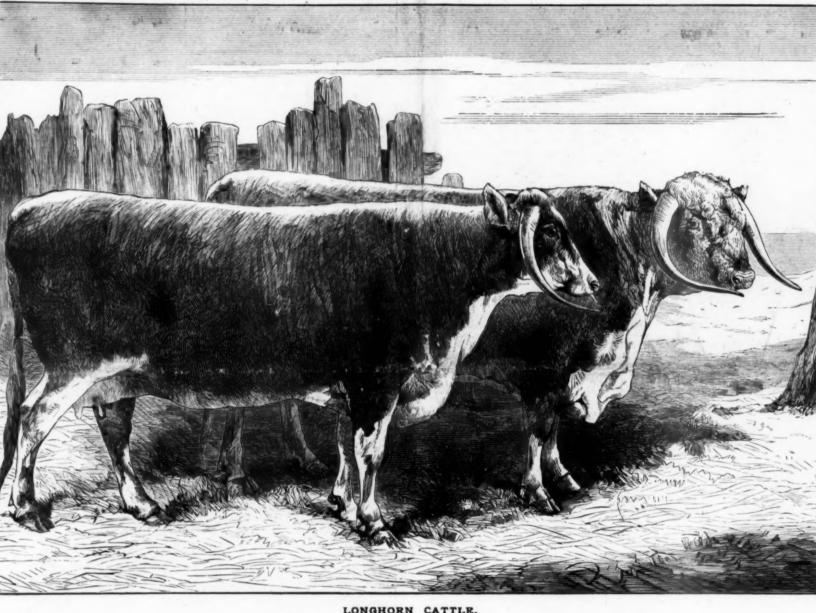
On the majority of dairy farms an insufficient acreage of soiling crops is put been testing the value of certain sowed out, which is always felt at the time of pasterops for sheep feeding other than rape. In urage depletion in July and August. This 1897 they pastured 100 sheep and lambs on a could and should be obviated by making

GEORGE E. NEWELL

Canada peas and oats make a very good rop to out green for feed, to oure for hay

Peas and Oats.

if out at the right time, or to plow under as a green erop. The peas may be put in when garden peas are sown, from early in the spring until the first of June at least, perhaps even later. In this section we would sow from 14 to two bushels of peas broadlater sow from one to two bushels of oats green pod when the cats are in the milk. which is the best time to out them for green fodder or to oure as hay. They should it cured in the same way as clover hay. If wanted to be fe'l green, it will be better to sow at intervals of a week or 10 days. As a



elties, whether of native or foreign birth. | much exercise, and who are able to digest Most American farmers think they whatever they find set before them.

The Fertilizer Combination. The recent consolidation of nearly all the principal fertilizer manufacturers of winter and spring than rutabagas, and the world into one company has arrested thes last they scarcely grow at all, while the white or strap-leaved turnip, sown late in July after the fly has passed away, is grown without any labor except pulling and topping. These white turnips can be and are sold so cheaply that in the early part of the winter they wholly super-sed the late ward time they ward time they ward time they ward the sed to be becomed to injured by this are rangement. It is will know a to injured by this are rangement. It is will know a to injured by this are rangement. It is will know a to represent the time to be becomed to represent the sed to be a sed to

ratabegas. Under the shade of corn leaves, This largely increased competition has does not often find them until the turnip gets force of traveling men, a multiplication of into the rough leaf, when it cannot be injured so much. Turnips sown the last of July arong corn. July among corn grow very fast, as the corn parts of the country. All of these and many cleaves turn every light shower and heavy other minor details have ultimately been dew into the spaces between the rows. The charged up as expense, and so has increased turning grows even faster after the corn is stopped by frost. Through September and Ostober it takes from the soil much of the nitrogenous fertility that summer cultivation has described and of the American Agricultural Chemiton has the formal controls the control of the formal controls the control of the control of the formal controls the control of the control o tion has developed. If there are no rains in cal Company, which now controls the fer July the turnip seed should still be sown tilliser manufacturing in the Northern

weed seeds. Turnips will make a good In order that we might be able to speak growth if started into germination by rains intelligently we have carefully looked into grown enables farmers to sell them in the of their business and built up a reputation fall as low as 25 to 30 cents a bushel if they for honorable dealing with the farmer, we

East, and Eastern made fertifisers to the cattle and hogs, as enumerated by the agri- the poll and back of the ears, and grad West, as has been the custom for past cultural department, shows about the same unlly colarging in all lines to a strong, full to see the trouble in its right light. Then

only made to head off some competitor.

It is understood that the American Agricultural Chemical Company will eliminate one. When they say that we have in this stand straight. Sickle-shaped hocks and a large number of these useless braude, and country about as many cattle and swine as weak, sloping pasterns afford sufficient thus save a very large expense for State we had then, they are careful not to mentio licenses, and the greatly increasing cost of that we have built up a large export trade putting up little lots of different brands of since that day, beside doubling our popula-

question but what the farmer has been pretty This largely increased competition has necessitated the employing of a very large two a reorganization of the selling department would be effected, which would not

The vital question at present is, however, will fertilizer prices be advanced this season? Careful inquiry shows that while there has been a slight advance in a few corn roots cannot so late in the sesson use up all the fertility that surface cultivation on moist and rich soil makes available. The facturers determined that this excessive there has been a material reduction in price, and when one considers that all the raw materials used in the fertilizer manufacture have increased from 15 to 30 per cent. during the past year, it will be readily seen that if the new company can keep its prices down to anywhere near last year's figures the farmer is really saving 25 per cent., which he would surely have had to pay this season if it had not been for many econearly in August, and as the season they this question, and as the management of this company is in the hands of fertilizer manuscript the case with which late turnips are facturers who have made a distinct success.

The case with which late turnips are for some parts of the facturers who have made a distinct success.

The case with which late turnips are facturers who have made a distinct success.

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The case with which late turnips are facturers who have made a distinct success.

The case with which late turnips are facturers who have made a distinct success. termine what will be the exact result of this combination, but the high character of the

number at each date.

the cost of the fertilizer is for freight lation in the Eastern S ates among the companied by a wide chest, a prominent charges, and any one can readily see that manufacturing class, probab'y they would brisket and a full heart girth, here is an opportunity for saving a very have chosen some other illustration to giving straight, even lines from the shoullarge amount of money. It is also well have sustained their cause, for there are known by those who have studied this thousands in Massachusetts alone who are question, that, as we have already said, that kful today that beef and po k, flour the top, side or bottom line, is an indication cowe, and yet have your farm overstocked there have been anuinnumerable number of and sugar, do not cost as much as they did of weakness. The back should be strong, brands prepared by the different companies, in 1866, and who would not vote against wide and well-meated from shoulder point many of which were absolutely uncalled for trusts or for free silver coinage if they by any necessity of the farmer, they being thought it would bring back the prices of and well let down in the leg and flank, that date.

We are not acquainted with what has been the demand for meats only because of the determined by the new company in recard to its sales department, but we can see no reason why there cannot be a large saving effected in this department, for there is no effected in this department, for there is no effected in this department, for there is no effected in this department. beeves at 18 months old than we did then at nearly bored to death by a hoard of traveling men who have regularly visited his farm, and insisted that they were selling months feeding. It is simply that we are the only best fertilizer. We should, there-

animals actually kept in the country.

As a matter of fact, which alone justifies the high prices of meat today, but would not justify a return to the prices of 1866, we would mention that we have in this nearly 20 000,000 more meat enters than we had 12 years ago, while we have 11,000,000 was not usually put in until later than the sorn, as it needs a warmer soil 1890, nor as many sheep by 11,000,000 as we had in 1883, yet we are able 5. 1890, nor as many sheep by 11,000,000 as we had in 1883, yet we are able to sell a few of had in 1883, yet we are able to sell a few of control of the sell a few each every year and not go hungry at home.

Experiment Station, in his pamphlet on sheep, published by the Department of Agriculture as Farmer's Bulletin No. 96. He They also tried some other crops which

we believe it is figured that 25 per cent. of lf the paper had been intended for circutop, sides or bottom. This should be ac in order to yield well of high-priced meat. But the illustration is by no means a fair The legs should be placed wide apart and everything in hand? reason for condemning an otherwise good sheep."

The Minnesota Experiment Station has

10-acre field from May 1 until Nov. 1, beside plans for the future now.

taking from the field over 10 tons of cured lif the manure that is allowed to accumufodder for winter feeding, and over 10 tons late in the winter barnyard was regularly of green fodder for other stock. The first spread on the snowy meadows, the yield of crop available was winter rye, sown in September. When this failed to furnish good creased, and mileh cattle be benefited in pasture it was plowed up and sown to some consequence. Are the above points not of the later crops. Oats and barley sown in the early spring were ready when the rye was gone, 2½ bushels of seed rye went to the acre, and 2½ to three bushels of cats rowed in. Corn, sorghum, the late crops of rape or cabbages would follow after the Some weeks sgo, in spesking of a writer who thought to control sex in animals by selecting males of a decidedly feminine would be out of the way in season to sow selecting males of a dedictedly feminine would be dut of the way in season to sow type when he desired to breed femaler, and winter rye again. The cabbages were sown a female of a masculine type when he would be dut of the way in season to sow put the peas deeper than the cats and a female of a masculine type when he would be dut of the work of the peas deeper than the cats and a female of a masculine type when he would be dut of the way in season to sow put the peas deeper than the cats and a week earlier, that the peas may be in the a female of a masculine type when he would in rows 30 inches apart and thinned to 20 or breed males, we said we wanted no stock 24 inches spart in the row. The rape fur-

have not far to draw them. In dry seasons alke lat year all root crops are shortened. When this is the fact the turnip crop is shortened by drought, and though they may sell at low prices in the fall the price is sure

AGRICULTURAL.

A Winter Loss.

The farmer is the only business man who finds the winter season one of enforced rest. Throughout the cold weather there is little for him to do except feed the stock and see that things are snug and in good order. The winter season is therefore almost a dead loss a better colony if we had or could get one. to him. He is making practically nothing, while his living expenses, taxes and interest on money continue. He is a good deal like worker comb or foundation, to prevent the certain classes of factory operators and laborers who are out of work about half the year So accustomed to this enforced idleners have we become that we speak of the winter season as our time of rest, and lock upon paid to it, and we do not know how much it as our right and reward for toiling through the summer. The farmer does do we know, when the queen takes her work hard in summer, and he does probably nuptial flight, from which hive the drone more than his share of the work during may come to mate with her. these "rush" months, when crops must be of us to distribute our work more taches to good breeding of the queen.

There are usually drones enough tendency in farming is all toward this, and hive to fertilize all the queens in an ordiwinter farming is now becoming something nary ap'ary, and if that hive has the best more than a name. We are learning that in colony, the brood comb can be cut from the order to make what we sish for it is neces. others, and drone traps put on them to sary to labor in winter as well as in sum- catch and destroy all - those that are out, mer. At present the loss of winter strikes and thus make sure of breeding only from off a good deal of the profits of summer. the best. It is a good time to do this when How to change this is a problem that every there is but little brood comb or honey in farmer must face and study, for farming of the hive, but it may be done at any time. the future will extend throughout the whole

how we are learning to employ ourselves through the winter and thus reduce the loss. Poultry raising in winter and early spring is tok ng on an entirely new phase. because every man who goes into the busi- in his liability to this injury. There are, and in pawing got one of his fore feet se ness soon finds out that he must get eggs in indeed, few of the bones which compose his firmly fixed in a square hole near the floor. winter, if he is to make a living. So poul- skeleton that are exempt from the risk of beneath the manger, that he could not extrymen find their winters busier than their breakage, and this need scarcely be won-summers, and they turn the winter loss into dered at when we consider the manifold ways violently and the noise brought the gnard. This in nearly all cases is produced by a a profit. The farmer who raises his winter in which he is exposed to accident, from the into the stable. There he found the horse kek from another horse, the blow being invegetables and stores them for later markets nature of the uses to which he is put. The turned right round in the stall, with his flicted on the inside of the bone, where it is also has his share of work to do in hauling powers of no other animal, either for speed head collar broken and one of his fore feet only covered by skin, so that the horse that them to manket at the opportune moment. or strength, are so severely taxed, and often on one side of the shank, sole upwards, so caused the injury stood on the other side of There are endless opportunities for making under disadvantageous circumstances. The that the animal stood on the end of the our winters more profitable and more enjoy- bones of the head, neek and trunks and shank bone when he put his weight on the able because we have work to do. It is all liable to fracture, and even those of the limb. bad for any man to be laid up all winter tail; but those of the limbs are certainly with little or nothing to do. Better get a most frequently broken, either when the lot of oastle or pigs and fatten them for the animal is at work or when at rest in the leg. When I arrived the horse was standwinter markets than spend the cold months stable, and it is on some of these limb fracting outside the stable with a number of in idleness. Work of the right kind is good ures that I now propose to make a few for us, and we are gradually finding out how observations. to put it to profi'able use in winter as well as in summer. The future of farming is classed as simple, compound and com- lacerated wound, revealing the whole of the largely wrapped up in the success or failure minuted. The first is merely breakage of of winter farming, and the man who can the bone into two or three pieces; in the it. An examination proved that there was only work in summer and wants to rest in second there is, in addition to the fracture. complete dislocation of the feticak joint. winter will surely (ail. JAMES RIDGEWAY.

the period of gestation. They are airaid of getting the mares too fat.

were kept for breeding purposes. Their transverse, oblique, etc., these designations the wound, with a little manipulation re hair stood on end, and as they did not wear being more particularly applied to the long duced the dislocation, applied pledgets of blankets, there was so much of it that or limb bones. standing a short distance from them they looked to be in fair condition. By passing the hand over their ribs and hips the sharp bones could be distinctly felt with the skin drawn tightly over them. We asked the man who had charge of them if he did direction of the bones, and the manner in leg, that I decided to let him live for a day not think it would be more profitable to which those most severely tried are sup- or two, to see what would happen. feed them more hay of a better quality, and ported and bound together by powerful He was put in slings, the bandages and also give them a few oats every day. "Oh, also give them a few cats every day. "Oh, ligaments, but also to the form and struct-no," he replied, "they might get so fat that ure of the bones themselves; as well as to splints were taken off and more skilfully no," he replied, "they might get so fat that mares and their foals at foaling time."

Several of these mares were by a 16 hand, 1200-pound stallion. They were with foal by a horse nearly as large. Those foals are now seven years old, and the most of them are from 14.2 to 14.34 hands high. During the first two or three winters of their lives they were kept in a place which was occasionally frequented by hens and were almost devoured by lice.

The man who rated those animals did not realize 20 cents for every \$1 that they cost him. An expenditure of an additional 20 per cent. for hay and grain and keeping them free from vermin would have given a return of from 50 to 100 per cent. on the 20 per cent. investment.

in order for a man to get his money back in raising horse stock he must select wellbred mares that are good individuals, breed them to a stallion that is well bred, that is a good individual, and whose ancestors were good individuals, keep his brood mares in good condition when carrying their foals, give them plenty to eat to produce a good flow of milk while suckling them, then feed the young things with judiclous liberality after they are weaned, and keep them free from vermin and worms at all times.

If many of the farmers in New England would keep but two mares where they now keep three, and give these mares the same value in feed that they do the three, provide them with large, comfortable, wellbedded stalls, and give them the same amount of care and attention that the three require, they would find the business much more profitable than they have in the past.

Our Agricultural Exports.

In a pamphlet issued by the Department of Agriculture are given the statistics of our agricultural exports for five years, from bad been unfit to race afterwards, the in- treatment and the risk that the horse will 1894 to 1898 inclusive. The average for the five years was \$663,536,201 or 69 58 per cent. of all our exports; 54 62 per cent. went to Germany, ure been of the very worst description, its 6 63 per cent. to France, 4 34 per cent. to situation was most favorable for amputa- influence his owner in attempting his cure: Netherlands, 3 58 per cent. to Belgium, 3.47 per cent, to Canada, 2 15 per cent. to Italy, when the resulting wound had healed, an try took as much as one per cent. of our agricultural products, and to all other years was in the amount taken by of the pole-axe or the builet is a most re-Great Britain, though the trade with Ger- grettable blunder in many instances. many and France showed considerable inerease, and so did Belgium and the Netherlands, considering the small size of those so hopeless that I could scarcely believe mark and British Africa increased during was therefore more in the nature of an exthe five years. While Great Britain took periment, and to discover how far Nature over one-half of all our sgricultural exports could or would go in repairing such appailduring the whole time, or over \$362,000,000 ing damage in such a restless and impatient a year, and the last year over \$1 000 000 a quadruped as the horse. One of these cases, day. Canada took about \$23,000,000 a year which happened more than 20 years ago, as an average, West Indies nearly \$17,000,- when I was in the Royal E gineers at 000 and South America \$11,389,761 a year, Chatham, made a deep impression on my over one half of which went to Brezil mind, and rather revolutionized my notions Canada took more than twice as much as as to the practicability of treating grave inall of South America.

Bees and Honey.

If we had a colony of bees which was apparently strong, yet failed to produce much honey, or one in which the bees were so savage as to make it a very unplea task to work among them, one of the first things we would do in the spring would be to destroy the queen and give a queen from Then we could cut out all the drone comb from that hive, and supply its place with possibility of breeding any more from such undesirable stock. There is as much in good breeding of bees as of other stock, although but little attention has ever been colony may be influenced by the drone, nor

If a beekeeper can afford to pay \$3 to \$5 planted, cultivated and harvested. But that for a queen from a colony or strain that he is no reason why he should have to rest all thinks is superior, he should run little winter. It does not take six months to re- chance of having her mate with drones cuperate from overtaxation of the powers in from a colony that he knows is inferior. hard work. It is true that we need a Mr. Root has offered to pay \$100 for a queen let-up from the severe toll of sum-mer, but it would be better for all which shows how much importance he at-

There are usually drones enough in one

Fractures in Horses' Limbs. Winter dairying is only one instance of BY GEORGE FLEMING C. B., LL. D., F. B. C. V B.

Fractures of bones are most conveniently more or less extensive laceration of the with rupture of the ligaments of one side of soft parts, and perhaps protrusion of the it, a large opening in the capsule of the broken pleces through the skin; while in the Feed the Brood Mares Liberally. into many pieces. We may also have a hemorrhage. The case looked a hopeles Many of the undersized horses in the combination of the two last-a compound, North have been made so from lack of feed comminuted fracture, which, of course, is that a recommendation for the animal'. The impression still prevails among some much more formidable than the simple. destruction would have been sent in at once of the New England farmers that it is post- compound or comminuted. There is also tively injurious to brood mares and their another kind of bone breakage,—the greenprogeny to feed the mares liberally during stick fracture, -in which the bone is more and as I did not care to take the respon or less fissured or split, without the separated portions being much displaced. Several years ago we had occasion to visit a farm in New England, where a few mares direction of the breakage, such as vertical, assembled. In the meantime, I missing the meantime in the meantime, I missing the meantime in the meantime.

ative immunity is owing not only to the pair, and was so careful of his damaged there would be danger of losing both the their being closely covered by a very firm, midable one-being dressed antiseptically. ing repair when they have been injured.

case; consequently the animal is consigned nearly healed. to the knacker, or is immediately destroyed of fractured limbs has often excited my of a three year old. wrath and elicited an angry protest, when destruction without attempting surgical treatment.

and that some skill and a little care and met with similar misfortunes. patience will in very many cases be reanimals made as useful as ever. Even in notion that these fractures do not utilized for breeding purposes.

did race horse Holocauste, for a fracture he is generally very careful what he does that would certainly have united, and if he with his crippled leg. (3) The expense of jury would certainly have been no very be lame afterwards. serious detriment to him if he had been tion of the lower end of the limb, so that 1 47 per cent. to Spain, and no other coun- artificial foot could have been devised and stallions or mares it is not—then if skill can worn, which would have enabled him to perform his services as a sire. Skilful countries only about 102 per cent. was veterinary surgery is quite equal to under- attempt at ours should certainly be made sent. 'The largest increase in the five take such cases, and the indiscriminate use

I have witnessed and successfully treate ecidents of this kind which appeared to bea some degree of lameness did persist, this Canada, Japan, Italy, Den. their recovery possible, and their treatment juries of this description.



A REMUNERATIVE CROP OF CABBAGE.

One evening an excellent young troop hip joint to the stifle, the leg bone extendmuch exposed to fracture of bones as the neighbors in the adjacent stalls would purhorse, and he certainly stands next to man loin some of his allowance, was very restless,

> I was hurriedly sent for, the message being that one of the horses had broken his soldiers around him, and his off fore foot turned towards the outside, with the end of the shank bone protruding through a large glistening cartilage that covers this part of

joint, and a great tear in the skin nearly comminuted fracture the bone is smashed around the joint. There bad been much one, and in other circumstances I am afraic Fortunately, however, it was too late in

sibility of having the horse destroyed without authority, I decided to keep him alivfine tow around the joint, and with band-Considering the very severe strain and ages and splints so fixed this end of the pressure exercised on the limb bones of the limb that movement or displacement was horse, it is indeed surprising that they are almost impossible. Next morning the horse cot more frequently broken. This compar- looked so well, appeared to suffer so little

inelastic membrane—the periostenm—which and cold water was continually conveyed to plays a very important part in strengthen- the joint by an irrigation spparatus coming and applying nutriment to the limb posed of a large barrel, a syphon tube, and mes, and is also the chief agent in effect- a piece of india rubber tubing. This treament was continued for about three weeks; A popular notion exists that brok in bones | the horse was a capital patient, and when n the horse do not mend readily, and that the cold water irrigation was discontinued a fractured leg bone constitutes a hopeless at the end of that time the wound was

Bandages and dry dressing were then reby a bullet or the shot-gun. Consequently sorted to, and in about two months the horses are consigned to destruction for a wound was completely healed and the joint broken leg"-no matter if it be a simple quite movable and painless, so that the fracture which could easily be placed in a horse could stand upon it and walk fairly state for speedy repair, and also no matter well. In the course of time he was turned how valuable the animal may be, because out to graze in a meadow on the banks of of this very often mistak in notion that the Medway, where he had not long been attempts at a cure are futile. This deplor- until he was jumping the ditches and galable alacrity in destroying horses because loping about with the freedom and agility

The only evidence remaining of the socieven professional men have counselled such | dent was a slight enlargement of the joint and a very thick, conspicuous scar marking the site of the wound. The happy result of It should be known then by all horsemen this case was a valuable lesson to me, and I that horses' bones unite when fractured was afterwards much less ready to recomeven more readily than do those of man; mend the destruction of horses when they

The chief objections to treating fracture warded with an excellent recovery and the of the limbs of horses are: (1) The popular very bad fractures of certain bones of the readily. This, as I have said, is a fallacy, limbs recovery will take place, and though as, if they are properly adjusted and mainthe horse may not be absolutely free from tained in position, they will unite even more lameness afterwards, yet in the case of a readily than in mankind. (2) It is difficult valuable stallion or mare this is not of so to insure quietude on the part of the horse much importance, as the animal can be well while union is tok ng place, but I have never found much difficulty in this, as, when I need only refer to what might well be the horse is carefully slung and attended to called the wanton destruction of that splen- it is wonderful how docile he becomes, while

The expense must certainly be considered, as if the horse is of little value only sentimental feelings towards him would but if the expense is not a serious consider ation-and in the case of very valuable ensure coaptation of the broken pieces of bone, and their maintenance in position, an in some cases there might remain some lameness, but in my experience these cases are few, and with skill and patience these might be diminished in number. And if would not militate much against the usefulness of stallions or mares for stud purposes

It must be noted, when dealing with the curability of fractures of horses' limbs, tha very much depends upon the situation of the broken bones; as those which are at the upper end of the limbs, and are more or less sovered by masses of muscle, are most difficult to adjust or " set" when the pieces ardisplaced, and generally still more diffigult to keep in their place. Such are the shoul der blade, the arm bone and the leg bone below it, the thigh bone extending from the

None of the domesticated animals is so horse, while feeding, and fearing that his ing from the stifle to the hock; but even in some of these cases an attempt might be made to effect a cure.

> There is a particular fracture of the leg bone that usually tokes place a short disthe one injured, and kicked beneath him. This kind of fracture is not at all uncom mon among troop horses, and I have known t heppen in the hunting field. Immediately after receiving the blow the

> horse appears to experience much pain, and limps considerably; but this gradually passes off, and nothing is seen but a little wound in the skin where the blow was received. Sometimes days clapse and the horse has been going quite sound, perhapperforming bard work, when one morning, on going into the stable, the groom finds the horse standing with the leg dangling-the bone Laving become completely fractured.

> The bone at first was cracked or split, but the pieces were not separated, being held together by the strong membrane or perios teum already mentioned, until the matter thrown out to unite it produced slight sepation; so that when the horse on getting up after his night's rest gave the leg a twist, complete displacement ensued, and then there was a veritable broken leg of a very serious description.

Complete fracture of the leg bone can seldom be remedied, because f the diffi culty of bandaging it, so as to keep the fracture and leg fixed. But so well was the nature of the injury recognized that for many years whenever a troop or other horse met with it, I had him at once places in a sling, and kept there as quiet as possible for three or four weeks, until I was certain that displacement could not happen. In several of these cases I had the satisfaction of discovering that my precaution had saved the horses, as a lump had formed where the bone had been fractured, repair the damage.

The small bones of the knee and the hocks arevery rarely fractured; not so, however, the shank, and wish it the splint bones, which may be broken either right across or obliquely, either by kicks or in other wave When the fracture is complete there can be no doubt about the nature of the accident, as then the parts below are pendulous, the bones can be felt or heard rubbing on each other (crepitating) when the shank is handled, and there are great pain and lame

This fracture is more serious in the hind than in the fore limbs, as, indeed, all limb tractures are. But even such breakages are not hopeless, and provided the cones are not too much smashed, or the soft tissues too much torn, there may be hope of atisfactory recovery, if the leg be prevented from wobbling about until the horse is safely placed in a sling; then if there i an external wound this can be treated antiseptically, the fracture adjusted, antiseptic wool or lint wrapped round it with a bandage and aplints, and starch bandages, or those with plaster of Paris, to keep the whole immovable.

The most frequent fractures of any in the timb bones are those of the pasterns, which usually occur during severe exertion, as in galloping and jumping, or when being pulled up suddenly. I have known it occur while a horse was at exercise and jumping about. It is most frequent with race, steeplechase and troop horses, and is some simes witnessed in hunters. Of the two pastern bones, the uppermost and longes (os sufraginis) is oftenest involved, though the shorter one (os corones) is by no means

BEECHAM'S

For Billious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizaness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembing Sensations, etc. These aliments all arise from a disordered or abused condition of the stomach and liver.

Bescham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Direction, Sicker.

Headache, Disordered Liver, etc., they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the ken edge of Appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. For throwing off fevers they are specially renowned. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Boecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World. This has been achieved without the publication of testimonials, the fact being that Boecham's Pills recommend them-

ves.

eccham's Pills have for many years been the
talar family medicine wherever the English
uage is spoken, and they now stand without

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.
Annual sale 5.000,000 boxes.

The shape of these bones, and more especially the large pastern bone, predisposes them to fracture, for on the upper surface of this bone is a groove, passing from before to behind, into which a corre- orange trees were also more or less damsponding ridge on the lower end of the tance above the hock, and is something of shank bone fits and moves. There is a similar groove on the other end of this bone, to the temperature fell to 15° to 18°, and the correspond with the upper end of the small cold wave extended farther down over all pastern bone. Not only is the large pastern sections. At Miami, about the most southbone longer and thinner than the small one, ern vegetable shipping station, it was 26° -in fact, it is the smallest of all the long and naturally cold enough to ruin most of bones, -but the groove at each end, and the the growing crops. Many dealers here are wedge-like ridge fitting into these, will at financially interested in these produce once explain why we should have splitting farms, and the loss is felt here as well as by and all kinds of breakages in it when press- the growers themselves. Some of the groware from above is violently or unequally ers are inclined to take a more hopeful view imposed upon it.

> Sometimes the bones of two, three or four supposed, but dealers here are of the opinpasterns are simultaneously split or ion that very little of the growing produce smashed; it is not at all rare for the long will be of much value. Where the vegetables bones of both fore pasterns to be involved, were just out of the ground, growers saved especially in cavalry horses when pulling up after a charge. The bones of the hind and by covering with various things, but pasterns are most frequently fractured in with favorable weather these vegetables turning a horse round suddenly or backing will doubtless not be in shape to fix for a him violently. The accident has sometimes occurred in the act of rearing.

The fractures of the pastern bones are of all kinds, and may pass in every direction, but they usually run to the outer side of the bone. In some cases the bone is simply split (Fig. 1); in others it is split and fractured across, perhaps into three, four or more pleces (Fig. 2).

It is sometimes easy, and often difficult, to tell what has happened, and in some instances it demands the greatest skill and care to decide as to the existence of a split pastern. In all cases there is intense pain and lameness, but unless the bone is com pletely broken into several pieces, when, of ocurse, there is great mobility and crepitation on moving the part, fracture is not easily made out. More particularly is this the case with merely split pastern, the existence of which can often only be inferred from the sudden and severe lameness and have been reshipped here from Chicago and the acute pain the horse manifests when the seat of fissure is pressed by the fingers.

Fracture of the foot or pedal bone someand this lump was the bone thrown out to times happens, but beyond the extreme and with California peas, the supply slightly exendden lameness when the animal places coeding the demand for some time on the its weight on the foot, increased mobility basis of \$2 per box, which is as low as they in manipulating and turning round the can be profitably sold. Asparagus, cauli-



Fig. 1-Split Long Pastern Bone there is little else to guide one in fixing the seat of fracture, the existence of which can only be suspected, at least for some days.



Fig 9-Split and Transversely Fractured Long Pastern Bone.

In the treatment of tracture of the pastern bones, of course, almost everything depends upon putting the injured part at rest as speedily as possible, and k seping it so until union is complete. As such accidents usually happen where there is no stable near, it is all important that the damage should not be made greater by causing the horse to travel without precautions being taken to prevent the broken bones becoming more displaced through movement. Therefore the part should be temporarily bandaged, with hand kerchiefs if nothing better can be had, supported by twigs, splinters of wood or any similar material. If a horse ambulance cannot be procured the injured animal may then be moved slowly and gently to the nearest shelter, and in doing this much assistance may be afforded; by a short plank or board, or evenia sack, placediacross and beneath the chest, the ends of which are to be carried by strong men; by this means the weight of the horse is kept off the injured limb, and traveling is rendered more expeditious.

When brought to the stable or shelter ar rangements must at once be made for slinging the horse in the most comfortable and Require everything to be in keeping. effective manner possible. This very essential part of the treatment accomplished, of thoroughbreds is not all that is necessary with the fracture, by setting the part must be well. You feed properly, that is straight, putting the separated pleces of not all. You should feed also his skin: bone in their proper piace, rendering the wounds, if there be any, antiseptic, and applying lint, bandages, and if necessary, Goodwin & Co., Boston Agents.

splints, so as te keep the whole immovable In the majority of cases it is advisable to resort to cold water irrigation, which has not only a soothing effect on the injured part, but keeps the subsequent inflammation within beneficent limits. In order to prevent the other feet suffering from the standing position, which has to be assumed for two months at least, it is well to have the shoes taken off, and moss litter, or used but dry straw litter, laid down.

Nothing more in the way of diet is neces. sary until recovery has taken place than plenty of good hay, with an occasional mash of boiled lineeed or bran. The hay may be mixed with a small proportion of green forage if it is in season, and a few sliced carrots may be given.

As a rule, horses which have met with such accidents make good patients, as they appear to realize their serious condition, and if they are at all inclined to be restless, the presence of a kind, attentive attendant with whom they are acquainted will soothe and quiet them.

It is most important to make sure that, as long as it is in use, the sling is sufficiently strong and securely fixed, as its breaking down while the horse is resting on it might have most prejudicial consequences. -Lordon Live Swek Almanac.

Fresh Vegetables in New York.

The supply of fresh vegetables is always more or less limited at this season of year, though at times liberal quantities are reselved from the South, more particularly Florids, when weather is mild enough to permit. This year Florida has been visited by a number of cold waves, and the crops have been cut down from time to time, only to be replanted and out down again by the next cold wave, and growers have had a most unfortunate season. The freeze last week was probably the most severe of the season, and not only ruined all vegetables in most sections, but it is feared the aged. At Micanopy, Gainesville and other and claim the damage less than would be some by plowing the earth over the rows long time, possibly not before South Caroline or nearer by Southern points supply the market sufficiently to make prices too low to warrant shipping from Florida. Then, again, a subsequent cold snap may put'all calculations at sea.

While this cold spell occurred over a week ago, it has not been felt much here other than to lower the quality of the stock received by throwing a large quantity of frezen vegetables on the market. The cold weather here the last few days has helped to damage the receipts still more, many lots freezing while being brought over in open express wagons from Jersey City.

The small offerings of Florida vegetables have attracted shipments from other distant points, and very good prices have been realized for California stock of most kinds, and also New Orleans. Havana and Bertractive. Many of the California vegetables some other Western markets. Sparcely any Florida peas have been received, and the market has been supplied almost entirely foot, and the absence of pain, crepitation, flowers and celery have been among the and displacement in the pastern bones, other vegetables received in important quantitles from California. Parsley, romaine. beets, carrots, peppers, okra and tomatoes have arrived from Bermuda and Bayana. and New Orleans is shipping mostly romaine, escarole, lettuce, chicory and other salad vegetables. A few tomatoes and other vegetables have arrived from Nassan and other Southern islands.

Export Apple Trade.

The total apple shipments to European ports for the week ending Feb. 24, 1900 were 17,004 barrels, including 13,829 barrels o Liverprol, 1458 barrels to London, 861 barrels to Glasgow and 856 barrels various. The exports included no barrels from Button, 3276 barrels from New York, 8034 barrels from Portland, 3844 ba rels from St. John, N. B., and 1850 harrels from Halifax. For the same week last year the apple shipments were 37.518 barrels. The total shipments thus far this year have been 1,175,367 barrels, against 1,139,834 barrels for the same time last year. The shipments in detail have been 176 741 barrels from Boston, 284,803 barrels from New York, 120 176 barrels from Portland, 289,916 barrels from Montreal, 239,694 barrels from Hell'ar, 12,331 barrels from Annapolis, N. S. and 51,706 barrels from St. John, N. B.

6434 Letters a Day.

The John A. Sal'zer Seed Company, La Crosse, Wis., received 6484 orders Monday, Feb. 26, which is a monster day, but they expect to double this number by the middle of March. The firm is having a great trade in its specialties. potatoes, speliz, bromus Inermis, rape, Big Four Oats, Three-Bared Corn and earliest vegetables There is a wonderful demand for opions, cabhage, peas and bean seed this year. Harly Bird Radish and Lightning Cabbage, the two earliest of this kind in the wide, wide world, are baying



NOBBY TURNOUTS

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Letters a Day. l'zer Seed Company, La Orosse, 34 orders Monday, Feb. 26, ster day, but they expect to ber by the middle of Merch. g a great trade in its specialties, bromus Inermis, rape, Big Four oromas noermis, raps, but root d'Corn and earliest vegetables, lerful demand for onions, cabean seed this year. Harly Bird thing Cabbage, the two earliest e wide, wide world, are having



Y TURNOUTS ything to be in keeping. ge, a showy harness and a pair reds is not all that is necessary. active, stylish and serviceable You feed properly, that is a should feed also his skin; r to grow beautifully by using

Co., Boston Agents.

POULTRY.

Practical Poultry Points. A party in Woodstock, Canada, has about A party in woodstook, Callada, das about Eaglish market. He buys them from the farmers when they weigh from three to five pounds each, puts them in small coops, one fowl in a place, and feeds them three times a day on chopped feed. mangels and corn. They are not fed for 36 hours before killing, that the crop and bowels may be ensirely empty, as they are not drawn before shipment. The cost of feeding each chicken is a little over two cents a week, and that we may see how fast they fatten he says one lot of 500 fowl gained 650 pounds in two weeks. Then the gain cost him a little over \$20, probably less shan \$25. If it was \$22 75, it would be 34 cents a pound, and as they sell for 14 to 16 cents a pound in England, there is a handsome profit on the gain, beside the fact that he does not pay that price for the chickens when he buys them. He proposes to keep from 1000 to 1500 head fattening another season, and says while he had considerable trouble to go out into the country to buy them when he first began, now farmers bring them to sell to him.

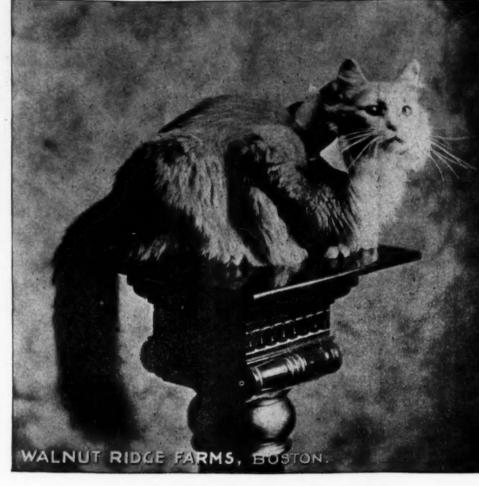
In building a henhouse it costs a little more to make the walls perfectly air tight by the use of tarred building paper betwee boards and shingle, yet the extra warmth and absence from draughts makes the extra ontlay a good investment. It saves food it keeps fowl more healthy; I enables them to produce more eggs in winter when eggs sell at high prices, and laying in the winter leads to their being broody early enough in the spring to get out early chickens. In very cold climates this end will be better attained by a little greater cost, by lining the inside of the studding either with matched boards or with lath and plaster. But those who do this should not defeat the obiet they do it for by having too much glass in the front, and only single windows, perhaps with broken or cracked glass. With windows too large the room may be too warm when the sun shines through them, and as soon as the sun is gone the entside cold strikes through the single glass. We have seen many a house with two windows that would have been better if the two had been one outside of the other with a dead-air space between them.

Any one who buys fowl to add to the flock on hand will do well to keep them by themselves, in quarantine, as it were, for a week, at least, before allowing them to run with the flock, and watch to see if they have colds, roup or lice. Sometimes a bird that left home perfectly healthy will take cold in transportation, and usually it can be detected and cured before it develops into roup, but not always. If there is an a well-developed case of it in the morning in a fowl that seemed all right the night before. The swelled head, closed eye and the offensive odor will all be there. and in such a case the disease is very infections, especially at the feed or water trough. We would kill a bird at once when the disease developed so rapidly as that, but a slight case may be but little more than a bad cold neglected a little too long, and it may be cured by sponging the head, eyes and nostrils especially, with a mixture of

they have many left on band that they will into bankruptcy or sold out under foreclosprobably sell at a loss, if they sell them nre. fastidious, are shy of eggs now.

Among a series of experiments made at the North Carolina Experiment Station was one to see how much and how quickly the flavor of onions would be detected in eggs when they were fed regularly. Beginning March 16, wild onion tops and bulbs were given to the hens each day to the extent of one-half ounce to each hen. This was followed until April 1, when the amount was changed to one ounce per hen, which was continued four days. The flavor of the onions was distinctly recognized by all the five members of the family on March 31. On April 5 tried eggs laid April 3 and no one could est them because of the strong flavor. Those who did not recognize the onion flavor said they did not like the eggs. No onions were given on April 5 or afterward, and eggs laid April 11 were lound of good flavor April 16, but on April 15 the flavor was found in an egg la d March 23. They decided that flavors can be fed into eggs, but this flavor disappears after we k of abstinencs. To in ure good dayored eggs the run of the heps should be so restricted that they cannot obtain any considerable amount of food that will give bad flavor. Singularly the hens that laid white shelled eggs, being Brown Lighorn and Black Minores, gave no bad flavor to the eggs, and it seems probable that they did not eat the onlone. They have heard of cases of fried chicken having an onion flavor after they had been recently fed with

Another test was made of the weight of eggs during the first six months of 1899 by different breeds. The Single Comb Brown Leghorn pullet's eggs were the highest, little over in pounds per doz n. If they were worth the market price of 13% cents a dozen those from hens of the same breed by weight were worth 16.3 cents a dezen, Silver Laced Wyandotte pullets 16.6, Light Brahma pullets 17 54, late-batched Plymouth Rick hens 176, White Wyandotte hens the same, White Wyandotte pullets and White Rock pullets 177, Buff Coehin hens and Back Langthan pullets 178 Barred Plymouth Rick pullets 182, Barred Poymouth Rock hens 19-7, Buff Coehin and Black Langshan puliess, cross bred, 199 Back Mineros rullets the rame. Black Langshan hens 20 44, Light B ahma hens 21 6 and Pekin ducks 267 The average weight of ducks ergs from old and young ducks was 41 p ands per dozer, or nearly iwice the weight of the S. C B. L'gborn pullets. The Light Brahma ben's eggs were the heaviest ben's eggs at 12 pounds a dex en, er 60 per cent, more than those first on the



ANGORA CAT KING ROYAL III.

HORTICULTURAL.

Future Outlook for the Fruit Grower.

S. D. Willard of Geneva, N Y., delivered lecture last month on "The Future Oulock for the Fruit Grower" before the society in Horticultural Rail. After introductory remarks as to the progress made in the past, he said in part :

There is certainly a meaning in the situation as found today in the rapidly growing interest in our favor to work, not yet, however, commensurate with the spirit of the times in which we are living. The day inherited disposition to roup, there may be is not distant when a higher appreciation will be placed upon our orchard interests and their value intensified more thoroughly than the most optimistic can imagine. The era of prosperity upon which we have just entered, and which has enhanced values of everything manufactured, has not yet reached the tiller of the soil to any marked extent, but sufficient to afford encouragement, and to warrant the assumption that better days are at hand for the fruit grower in the various branches of his work. This possibly may not be so marked warm water and vinegar, and giving pills of as in other business interests, for the reason lard well sprinkled with either red or black that during the period of business depres pepper, about a teaspoonful of lard morning sion from which we have but so recently emerged the prices of all fruit productwere better maintained than was anything Every poultry keeper ought to rejoice at else sold. I find from consulting my sales the bad luck of these who put so many book back through a period of 10 years that eggs in cold storage last summer. They the average prices, while being less than bought those eggs at the very lowest prices and hoped to sell them at a very large profit. They did sell some of them so, but I know of no orchard men who were forced profit.

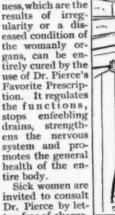
at all. This has helped to keep the price of spples have been steadily of eggs low this winter, and it has despend more than that. It has lessened have been held so high as to be beyond the although before they would take their kins and cores are converted into wines keep himself thoroughly read up on the best chances with the ordinary "fresh egg" at and jellies, so that nothing is lost or the markets, and find but little fault if wasted. A few years ago our surplus of occasionally one was a little stale. But this fruit was marketed in the British they do not want eggs six or eight months | Isles, while today the German states and old. Even the patrons of the cheap restau- Russia are calling loudly for them, with rants, who as a class are not generally very the probability that our newly acquired presessions, both in the Atlantic and Pacific. will soon be numbered among the consumers of this king of all fruits. Seven counties in western New York are said to have received from their apple crop not far from \$5 000 000 the past season, while at the same time receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars from their pears, plums, peaches, quinces, cherries, apricotand small fruits. Is not the outlook full of encouragement to the orchard man, a

A Cross Clerk

Is a rarity. For the most part the young woman behind the counter is smiling and obliging, though her back hurts, her side pains, or her head throbs distractingly. The wonder is, not that a clerk sometimes irritable, but that she so rarely shows ir-ritation, when ev-

ering and she hardly knows how to hold her head The nervous condition, head-ache and weakness, which are the results of irreg-ularity or a diseased condition of the womanly organs, can be en-tirely cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the functions, stops enfeebling drains, strength ens the nervous

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Or. R. V. Pierce, Bullado, N. 1.

"Having used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' during the past year," writes Mrs. Mattie Long, of Pfouts Valley, Perry Co., Pa., "I can truthfully recommend the medicines for all female weakness. I have used several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' which I consider a great blessing for weak women. I was so nervous and discouraged that I hardly knew what to do. Your kind advice for home-treatment helped me wonderfully. Thanks to Dr. Pierce."

The Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.

consideration to this subject as deserving more thought and careful sandy than has usually been given to it. There should be an increase of area for the production of p cially adapted to commercial work and more thorough culture, with the purpose of growing only fruit of the highest quality.

luced nowhere else as well as in New

York or New England? I beg your seriou-

apricots by hundreds of bushels, and small truits to match? Yat such is the fact, and is not the outlook full of encouragement to the professional fruit grower, who is his crops? A friend the past season, with carloads alone realizing between \$1400 and \$14 and \$15 per barrel, carefully estimated. she fruit being packed in bushel boxes and hipped to England. It is unnecessary to say that it was grown, park d and handled on business principles. Taere were crepof plums that netted the grower from \$300 o \$400 per acre, and currants that yield deturns of \$400 per acre. Instances could be multiplied of like results, and yet you may say they are exceptions, yet is it not equally true that success is the exception in methods to be employed in culture and feedtog as well as handling and preparing for market, the wants of the various markets sought, and, last but not least, an sequaintance with all the varieties of promise that are being introduced, some of which will certainly supersede those of today. Our population is changing, and with this comes a corresponding change in the taste of the purchaser and consumer. This feature I have found very ma kad in varieties of plums that 1 have been growing; varieties that are strongest in demand, and sell at the top of the market today, were scarcely known 15 years ago. This ha-

necessitated grafting over hundreds of trees to newer sorts. Quite too many in mak ing their selection for the contemplate orchard seem to pick from every page of a nurseryman's catalogue instead of confining themselves to a few varieties of known value, or seeking the advice of an orchard ist near by whose experience and opportuni ies would make his counsel valuable Oftentimes a fruit of superior excellence is of little value to the commercial grower because lacking in the color, size or attractive features demanded in certain markets. Color and size in nearly all fruit is at a pre-

mium, when possibly quality may be at a discount. Not one of the fruits has been growing in demand more generally in recent year, than the cherry. California has been supplying our city fruit stands with a product nice in appearance, but much inferior is quality to that which can be grown easily and profitably in our own region. Should we not endeavor to supply our own markes? Of the sweet cherries the Bing, sent to me from Oregon a few years ago for test purposes, I am inclined to regard as apacquisition, and worthy of a test by all in terested in growing the cherry. The Black Tartarian is being suppleated by the Windsor. As for sour charrier, I k low of

English Morello. It seems to be strongly in evidence that we have little to fear in the future from the competition of Maryland and Delaware in peach growing, while on the other hand great progress is being made in the devel-opment of varieties of such hardiness in fruit bad as to be adapted to our soil and climate, and we believe we are justified to assuming that here is a field for the procressive fruis grower full of promise that has yet been scarcely considered.

othing superior to the Montmorency and

The very rapid increase of insect life of an injurious character has necess tated k towledge in relation to their lif , work and nabits that years since was not required, and the spraying pump has come to be regarde1 as a necessary appendage to all

list. We would like to have known the proportionate weight of shell to the egg for each.

well as to the land owner who may have found his work unsatisfactory in fighting grown. The wise, up-to-date orchardist competition which will ever be less, from regions unfitted by soil or climatic condi-tions for growing fruits that can be pro- furnishing a feeding ground for all the pests that abound in the vicinity, produces a crop of knotty, worthless fruit, denounces the party to whom he has consigned it for sale as a fraud, and argues that the business is overdone. This is no exaggeration, but is in evidence annually.

> large part of the State where I reside, and when neglected thousands of trees have been entirely stripped of their foliage, th-Where is the man living that 30 years ago growing crop rained, and no opportunity would have dared to predict that before the left for the formation of fruit bads for crop. This, however, was scarcely done truits to match? Y:t such is the fact, and before we discovered an innumerable the demand is yet in advance of the supply. number of forest-tree caterpliars clussered upon the bodies of plum, cherry and peach trees. These were likewis : destroyed receiving from \$150 to \$300 per acre net for before injury had been done. But the roadside trees and those on rented lands and 30 acre peach orchard, sold his cro; the grounds of neighbors less careful, proother army to feed upon the fresh foliage. Our agricultural colleges and experiment

stations have taught us how to contend successfully with most of these insect foes. The San Jose scale, however, is an exception. So minute as to be scarcely discernible to the educated eye, and even thea often requiring the aid of the microscope, the most dangerous of all insects is spread ing at a rate that renders its jextinction by equally true that success is the exception in no means probable. It has today a strong to the eyes with a medicine dropper. About the strong in most of the fruit-growing three drops twice a day should be used. the consumption of eggs. Many who needs to be described and so the described such they are absolutely sure that it is new laid, while the substance of the masses, and good No 1 apples are really a luxury today. They are should pure they are absolutely sure that it is new laid, while the substance of the masses, and good No 1 apples are really a luxury today. They are should ever will be, while intelligent industrial to the substance of the subs peats. If left undisturbed for a period of the ame week last year the exports inc pests. If left undisturbed for a period of the context of the cont is of little value, and should be dug out and burned upon the ground where it stood. If not too large to be covered, fumigation aspractised in Maryland and Virginia may be effective. An effort is being made in the Legislature now in session at Albany for Lagrangian and allowing the page of a law requiring parenty men the pa sage of a law requiring nurserymen in New York State to fumigate all trees or plants shipped into or out of the State, which I believe to be the most effective measure yet suggested for the protection of the planter, and I believe the purchaser is fully justified in insisting that a certificate that this has been done should accompany every package of trees purchased, wherever bought.

Butter Market.

The butter is steadler than last week partly owing to light receipts. How long his condition of affairs will hold it is imossible to tell. It may not continue longer than a day or two, or it may run into next week. Receivers are looking for increase i receipts this week, but the present v-ry cold snap will be likely to have some effect on the flow of milk, and the make of butter may run light for a week or two

Then it must be remembered that the stock of cold storage butter is getting small, and dealers who have been using it in their trade are running out, and will be compelled to fall back on fresh. This will necessitate a larger supply of fresh stock to meet the consumptive wants. The receipts last week were much below the average wants of the trade, and if supplies do not increase this week there must be a real shortage, without any great improvement in the demand. Therefore the indications favor full prices until more butter comes along.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 10,532 tabs and 29,233 boxes, a total weight of 550,833 pounds, a ainst 554,-103 pounce the previous week and 765,762 p unds the corresponding week last year. This shows that the supply last week was smaller than the week previous and last ye-r. For Monday and Tuesday of this week a slight increase is indicated.

The exports of butter from Boston last week were nothing, against 175,534 pounds corresponding week last year. The exports from New York last week were only 18 oackages, and from Mon real by way of Portland and St. John, N. B., 182 pack-

The stat ment of the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company for the week is as fol-10we: Pat in, 84 tubs; taken ont, 4082 tubs. stock, 14,162 tube, against 22,271 tubs same time last year. The Eastern Onld Storage well-regulated fruit farms. Indeed, ay - Company reports a stock of 904 tubs, against sematic praying at proper lotervals from | 3856 tube last year, and with these added car v spring until after the fruit is well and total stock is 15,066 tubs, against 26,127 cormed is claumed as the cheapest insurance tubs same time last year.

—Among the exports of last week were the following: From New York 2185 live cattle, 21,902 quarters beef; from Boston 2799 live cattle, 9855 quarters beef; from Battimore 1369 live cattle, 1400 live sheep; from Philadelphia 567 live cattle, 2608 quarters beef; from Portland 2606 live cattle and 628 live sheep. Of these shipmonts I and 2606 live cattle and 628 live sheep. these shipments Landon will receive 2696 live attie and 11.017 quarters beet; Liverpool 3556 live cattle, 1267 live sheep and 21,948 quarters

owns a steer whose horns from point to point measure nine feet seven inches. It will be sent to the Paris Exposition.

-The American Ice Company has purchased for about \$90,000 the Orrington, Arctic and Stetson ice plants on the Penobecot river, having a capacity of 182,000 tons. Company is said to be negotiating for all the other properties of the

—Boston's foreign commerce for 1899 [sur-passed all previous records, amounting to \$190, 485 838, of which exports constituted \$127,183,-047. During the year Boston recovered from New York its primacy as a catale-shipping port, handling \$7 per each of the total trade.

serious competitor to the United States in the matter of wheat. Wheat in eastern Siberia is inferior to the American wheat, for even when grown from California seed it degenerates the first year. Everywhere along the Amoor I find at the landings plies of A merican flour."

dant throughout this region, accompanied with greater intelligence as to varieties epocially adapted to commercial work and integral to the same week and integrated to commercial work and integrated to commerci -Receipts of grain at Obicago last week were 12,988,000 bushels, compared with 11.512 000 bushels in the preceding week and 18 675 000 oushels a year ago. Receipts at Chicago in creased 14.7 per cent. over the praceding week. The increase over 1898 was 839,000 bushels close of the century single towns in the State of New York would have produced 3000 nests of the former were de-and found profitable markets for cherries stroyed on our apple trees as soon as State of New York would have produced 3000 hosts of the former work and found profitable markets for cherries stroyed on our apple trees as soon as by the hundred tons, plums, peaches, pears they were formed, and the foliage was left Mississippi will be shipped East, but will go to the hundred tons, plums, peaches, pears they were formed, and the foliage was left Mississippi will be shipped East, but will go to Asia by way of the Pacific coast.

Western at 14½ to 15 cents, and there was every prospect of higher prices on Tuesday. Some sales early in the day were made at 15½ cents, but later 15 cents was the general selling rate. Some loss were held under shippers limits at 16 cents, and the zero weather a 30 acre peach orchard, sold his cro; the grounds of neighbors less careful, pro-for a little more than \$7000—from two vided the seed bed from which emanasted a buyers were able to get all they wanted crop that has enabled us to destroy during at 15 cents. Fresh Eastern sold at 16 to 17 \$1500. The quality was superior. He made the corp by high culture. A large crop of the little egg clusters or bands which, be influence of the light receipts. It is impossible to the shipper between the corp by high culture, and fancy lots ranged higher condenses pears, netted the shipper between the ching in early spring, would furnish an other army to feed upon the fresh foliage. cautiously. The stock in cold storage was re duced 8400 cases and stands at 8198 cases. If o more held eggs came here from out of town places, there would be a chance of cleaning up in the next three or four weeks. Sales range from

-- For pet dogs that inherit a tendency to watery eyes, a wash of cold, clean rainwater, followed by a lotion of three grains of Hochelle saits dissolved in four ounces of distilled water is recommended. The latter should be dropped

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—The sixth annual meeting of the Massa chusetts Fruit Growers' Association will be held in Horticultural Hall. 18 Front street, Worcestar, Wednesday and Thursday, March 14 and 15.
All interested are freely and cordially invited to attend. Officers of the association: President, George Ornicksbanks, Fitoblurg; Vice President, W. O. Mead, Lunenburg; Secretary, Samuel T. Maynard, Amberst; Tressurer, Ethan Brooks, West Springfield; Auditor, Calvin L. Hartsborn,

worcester.

—During the month of January there were received at the nine beet sugar factories of Michigan 35,395 tons of beets, from which 7,581,108 pounds of sugar were manufactured. Up to Feb. 1, an aggregate of 30,106,113 pounds of sugar was manufactured. -The total cotton yield of India is estimated

—The total cotton yield of India is estimated at 641.527 bales, against 1,365,864 bales last year, leaving nothing for export.

—Last week agents for the British government bought and shipped 15 000 barrels American potatoes from New York city, for use in South Africa among the troops. Most of these potatoes were grown in Maine.

—J. M. Doble of Ramires, Live Oak Co., Tex., Owns a steer whose horns from point to point

—The Bosion elevated system has 2900 cars, 6000 employees, \$10,500,000 real estate, earned \$9,000,000 last year by carrying 233,000,000 passengers, and burns 100,000 tons

tandling 87 per cent. of the total trade.
—William M. Bunker, who has been travelng since March last in the Interests of the San
Francisco Chamber of Commerce says: "I find
to ground for fear that Siberia will become a

—The egg market continues upsettled and make to make to make to make to make to make the make

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turning to London, where she is quit; "re- Monroe Morse on peach growing, followed instated". It might be just as well if she by a discussion on small fruits. Eliot Moore did go home. Like the various unpleasant- discusses the best varieties of peaches and

Dr. Hillis told the Congregational Club the other evening that the modern preacher must make more visits than a doctor, talk more than a lawyer and write more than an editor. The first two statements may be true, but it is not plain why the last should be. Dr. Hillis is under no ordination vow to contribute regularly to periodical literature. Without in any way neglecting his professional duty, he might leave this branch of activity to "literary fellars" who have nothing else on hand.

passed at the present session of the Legi-la- There might be little less compulsion to do bays and rivers that are level with the level wasted as corn fodder. It is a cheap and of land lying beside them, and which will coarse food, and hence many a farmer uses lessen the cost of digging. Sometime a landlocked ship canal will be constructed all along our Atlantic coast, and it will prove they had been a little more saving with it the most profitable enterprise in transportation ever constructed in this country. do it before.

Cattle dealers and many of the cattle to it will he sure to suffer. growers know that there is a preference in Corn fodder should never be distributed overlooked. England for helfer beel over steer beel. To around the yard for stock to cat and tramascertain whether there was any good ple upon. Not even the cla'm that what is reason for this preference, the Iowa Experi- lost in this way goes to make good, coarse ment Station tested the feeding of steers, manure justifies such a course. The fodder spayed helfers and open helfers. The is an article of food primarily and first, and it more readily than the steers, and while in the yards as to scatter it about. Let tarming community. The intelligent reader will they did not make greater gains, they were the animals come to the rack and eat all discern that this presentation suggests the obpronounced fit for the slaughter a little they will; then clean out what is left for any more readily than the steers, and while in the yards as to scatter it about. Let pronounced fit for the slaughter a little they will; then clean out what is left for anearlier. They also consumed a little less other time. It is cetter to find out just how food, making their gain at less cost. When much the stock will eat at one time, and killed and dressed, the beef seemed to be of then give them that amount and no more. the same quality, but the helfers had a They will have a better appreciation of the some reason for their preference.

M. Henri de Regnier, the French poet, who ranks at the head of the Symbolist school, and is acclaimed leader of the new literary movement in France, made his bow to his first American audience on Thursday afternoon on the occasion of the opening lecture in the course which has been gener-Equitable L'fe Insurance Company, is enliterature for the annual privilege he has provided in the French lectureship now named in his honor. Through his liberality M. Brunetie:e, M Doumie and M. Rod have in turn come to this country, and delivered at Cambridge lectures entirely free to all who might care to enjoy them. M. d.

western New York Horsicultural Society in Rochester last January, is a good sample of the mode of conducting fruit growers' meetings which this society has long pursued and which has given it so large a membership. It will be published in full in the annual proceedings soon to be issued, together with many other matters of interest to finite growers, froit stand farmers. It will be sent for one dollar mailed to John Hall, secretary and treasurer, Rochester, N. Y. This society expects to have a membership of 700 the coming year, and has a reserve fund of several thought of largely by sent for secretary and dollars, contributed largely by sent for secretary and treasurer, Rochester, and to secure a secretary and treasurer in the secretary and treasurer in the secretary in the secre Rochester last January, is a good sample of and dollars contributed largely by the former president, the late Patrick Barry, and his life-long associate. George Eilwanger, both of whom are well known through advertisements in this and other newspapers in all parts of the country. Their business has grown so that it now advertises itself, though their frequent advertising now shows that they understand it is necessary, to make a successful busine :s continue successful, that public attention must be frequently called to it through the public press.

On Tuesday next at an adjourned hearing the House committee on labor will further consider the "bill to limit the employment of minors and women in shops and mercantile establishments to fifty-sight hours per This bill, if passed, will make the hours of labor in restaurants and stores the same as it now is in factories where women and minors are employed. This is a just measure and deserves to succeed. At the hearing on Friday it was shown that the excessive number of hours which many girls are now obliged to work so saps their ergy and nervous strength as to preclude in many cases all possibility of their ever being able to live the full life which natare has declared to be the right of women. Undoubtedly only a few persons real-use that certain places of business require such labor as expeeds fifty-eight hours a week. The large and prominent firms do not offend in this way, but in small grocery shops, where girls are employed as cashiers. and in very many restaurants, the week's work is greatly in excess of the limit de-"Ten hours a day and eight on Saturday" was explained to one girl to be the gist of the bill for which she was asked to sign a petition. "Why," she exclaimed, "that's fine. I work fifseeh hours now on Saturday." Nor did this mean that the other days were easy ones. Small shops are not run on that basis. For the good of generations yet unborn, let us see to it that this bill is passed.

The sixth annual meeting of the Frui mak is larger deman is until the foot question Growers' A sociation of Massachusetts will be held in Horticultural Hall, Worcester, igition. BOSTON, MASS., MARCH 10, 1900.

Two Congregational churches, the Popular outh and the Pilgrim, both of Levik yn, have, after an estrangement of thirty years, united in brotherly amity at a Lenten service. Here are paradoxes for you!

What a delightful glimpse of country life one gets from that old country store at the Soot mark, and expects to Sportaman's Show! It is as good as a trip. Sportsman's Show! It is as good as a trip into far off roral fastnesses to see the oresont year closes. A one-dollar bill dried apple, the calloose and the "garden or money order; sent to Prof. Samuel T. dried apples, the callones and the "garden sass" here displayed. Many a man and woman are selected with sudden pangs of homesickness as they view it all. It's so tremendously real!

Selected to Prof. Samuel T. Maynard, Amberst, Mass., will insure the homesickness as they view it all. It's so tremendously real!

Selected to Prof. Samuel T. These elements may be a curred and prepared from outside sources, at a cost which makes their use practicable to the crop producer the many times that amount in the course of the phorus and potable, ele., and it is upon their production, combination and distribution at moder. Mrs. Langury has been snubbed in Phila- Mr. George Cruikshank of Fitchburg, it in- ate cost that the farmer of the present and the delphis. So now she announces that she cludes essays by J. W. Clark on apple growdoesn't care for American society, and that ing, and by W. H. Blodgett of Worcester on she is considering the advisability of can-celling engagements in America and re-market and export, by W. O. Hinds and

> cussions on co-operation in fruit growing and on the new varieties of fruits. These are sure to be valuabe, and all who can attend should do so.

> > Feeding Corn Fodder.

It is this time of the year that the winter feed begins to give out, and the man who is a poor calculator or an unsystematic feeder dads that he must go into the market and buy more feed, sell off some of his stock, or out them on short rations for the balance of the season. Any one of these processes The bill to authorize a company to build is disastrous to the bank account, and it ture. There is a great necessity for this this if a reserve amount of fodder was kept work, as there is for esnaling all the shoal for such an emergency, or if the fodder was coasts from Hatteras to Maine. These are less wastefully fed when it was plenty. all in the places most dangerous to shipping There is no food that is so generally coarse food, and hence many a farmer uses for, while they are in the business for profit, they it as if it were of little consequence. Doubt-know that any undue burdens upon the farmers early in the season. Because a food is cheap and plentiful there is no reason why Then we shall all wonder why we did not it should be wasted or slovenly fed to the

had to walk over it, you would soon lose all appetite for either and ignore it. Cattle do the same with corn fodder spread about the yard. It is a demonstrated fact that '98. Mr. Hyde, who is the son of the late Henry B. Hyde, and vice president of the Equitable Life interpret Country and the interpret Country B. Hyde, and vice president of the distinct a little fastidious in their likes and distinct the control of the late. sitied to the gratitude of all lovers of French either, for we require a good deal of them in these days, and they have a right to ask for something in return. E. P. SMITH.

Farmers and Fertilizers.

Agriculture is the foundation of social and na-Reinler, the latest Hyde lecturer, may be held to speak with authority of present rial underlies and controls all other forms of literary developments and tendencies in personal welfare, social development and mate-France. He himself is among the foremost risk advancement. When this old world was of those who are doing the work of reform. young, virgin solls and limited population kept the 'cod question among the subordinate interests of life, but today, with exhausted fields and S. D. Willard, at the annual meeting of the rapidly increasing demand, it is the question of all questions, not only to the hungry family and the practical farmer, but to the deepest studen

WHY ARD PERTILIZERS NECESSARY?

future mainly depends.

HOW PERTILIZEDS ARE SUPPLIED Here, then, is the simple statement of fact underlying the growth of the business of producing artificial fertilizers. This, like all human in dustries, has grown from crude and uncertain methods to a system of scientific accuracy, and did go home. Like the various unpleasantnesses in the Mikado song, she "never plums for Massachusetts, followed by disousliness systems which involve vast amounts o capital, thousands of employees, great system of transportation, and all the machinery that marks the commercial transactions of life. This industry is the growth of the last baif century, and recent statistics show that the world's annual consumption of artificial fertilizers is about 7.000,000 tons, at a cost to the farmer of \$215 COO,000, of which about one-third is con sumed in the United States.

SOME PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES. Large as is this industry, it is easy to see that its future importance can hardly be exaggerated It has grown, as other enterprises grow, it se to natural demands, and withou response to natural demands, and without much thought as to what would be necessary in the future. Cumbersome methods in production and a canal through Cape Cod will probably be would be hard to say which one to adopt. have been inevitable results. The industry has experienced the same evolution that has attended many others, and as it has grown in

Manufacturers, who from their point of view have the whole field before them, are naturally first to recognize these and to seek for a remedy cheap and plentiful there is no reason why it should be wasted or slovenly fed to the similar experience and have been forced to a similar conclusion,—that unnecessary expense slock. Tacre is never justification for such must be eliminated. How to do this has been, work on any farm, and the man who stoops and perhaps it still is, a complex problem, but certain fratures have become too apparent to be

THE ONLY PRACTICAL REMEDY. The difficulties, without entering into details, are clearly seen to have their ramedy in the adoption of better system and concentration of interests. Scores of small factories and many hundreds of salesmen compating in a given field heifers of both kinds were nearly alik in should therefore be treated as food. It is add to the cost of production, and this condition the two tests made, but they took on first just as easy to feed this in racks constructed is but one of the unnecessary drains upon the ious sense, ought not to be applied to an organi zation which aims only to increase the consum-tion of its product by decreasing its price.

This is the avowed and apparent purpose of larger proportion of the high-priced cuts, food if they are not stuffed too full of it. the American Agricultural Chemical Company. the ribs and loins, than did the steers.

If bread or potatoes were left standing which has already combined in its organization thus it appears that the Englishmen have around your workshop all the time so you nearly all the fertilizer manufactories of the Northern States. Its organization has been compelled by the growth and magnitude of the business, and by the character of its distribution. The enterprise and competition of the many factories resulted in the multiplying of they will eat much more of this fodder traveling and local agents, for each manu-when fed to them regularly and cleaned up facturer had its own staff, and special brands after each meal than when it is thrown into with special claims to superior and exclusive the yard faster than they care for it There excellence have been put upon the market, until seems to be something human in the ani-

Esstern product goes to the far West, each giving generous patronage to the railroads and added ess to the farmer, who, however specious the declarations of the salesman, always pays every charge to the last cent.

WHAT THE TRUST PAOPOSES TO DO. The American Agricultural Chemical Company does not propose to manufacture fertilizers.
This will be left to the various concerns that



miformity of product from all the factories, so farmer, and it is believed that the plan as beselve that every farmer may be sure that his nearby outlined; will be equitably carried out and will factory will give him equally good service with prove of great advantage to every consumer of one far away, whose best capital, perhaps, is a commercial fertilizers. flaming advertisement and a smooth-tongued salesman. The combination is also relied on to secure wider and more effective legislation to check frauds in fertilizers.

GOOD RESULTS NOW, AND MORE LATER It is probably not known by the great mass of the farmers, but it is nevertheless true, that the principal ingredients of the standard commercial fertilizers have, within a year or two, advanced in price from 10 to 35 per cent. and although the combination of factories has been in full opera.

Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the tion less than a year, its new system and superior system, thereby destroying the foundation of the and productive in results. business advantages have resulted in fertilizers coming to the farmers this season with little if any advance in price, and this practical fact demonstrates that it is not the purpose of the combination to oppress but to benefit the farmer.

Hundred Dolar is to fastimentals.

NO MONOPOLY POSSIBLE. Besides this practical fact, the consumer may well be reminded that an oppressive monopoly in the fertilizer business is impossible. Not all the fertilizer producers are in the combination, and partisan statements (fine swarm of energetic but altogether too numerous cauvassers has been a burden upon time and patience from which the farmer has just claim to be released.

The consumer has had to pay for all this extra

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> HOME MIXING LESS ATTRACTIVE Prompted by what were considered excessive prices and uncertain quality, some farmers have been accustomed to purchase the faw materials and manufacture their own fertilizys. An impression has gone abroad to some extent that the combination of factories will be used to hinder or prevent the farmer from securing these materials first hand, but there are no facts to justify this idea. On the other hand, the corporation seems to be in the field to sell all fertil-izing materials either separate or mixed, and self interest is a sufficient inducement to compel

It to sell whatever the farmer wants.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company can succeed only by fairly and honestly serving the farmers, and there is no reason to suppose that the men who have brought this industry to its present success will imperil their future profits by any such sho:t-sighted policy. All goods will, as heretofore, be soid at market prices, but with the economies in manufacture and distribution under the new system, it is expected by the soid of the state prices of raw materials and fine purchasers by Hood Parm, Lowell, Mass., taked products will not be so wide apart, and

MUTUAL INTERESTS ARE CONSERVED The American Agricultural Chemical Company is only a combination of the largest fertilizer manufacturers for their common interest, which, necessarily, is the equal interest of its patrons. Its capital is only the sum total of the value of the several plants, machinery, goodvalue of the several plants, machinery, good-will, etc., at a fair valuation. It proposes to supply its products of standard and uniform q is it; from all the factories alike, with such sco-comiss of purchase, manufacture and distri-bution as are practicable, to the end that the business, which for the last few years has been unsatisfactory and in several cases disastrous, may be established on the permanent basis de-manded by an industry to essential to the pros-perity of the American farmers; that its stock-bolders may be assured of just returns on their bolders may be assured of just returns on their invested capital, and the farmers may be assured of securing reliable goods at equitable and

noderate prices.

The mutual interests of manufacturer and The mutual interests of manufacturer and farmer are in no way changed by the new arrangement; the manufacturers are relieved from enormous expense along the several lines herein indicated, and the farmers are more fully assured of uniformity in the quality of their purchases, and their full share in the advantages resulting from the economies in manufacture and distribution which are possible only through such a combination as a personnel. The matter a combination as has been effected. The matter is of vital importance to every class of agriculturalists, and, through these, to the entire community. It is, therefore, a matter of public congratulation that this great industry has been so

THE PARMER IS DENSFITED. This matter has been the subject of much com-This matter has been the subject of much comment, and some adverse criticism, but those who have gone over the whole subject carefully in the interest of the farming classes are satisfied that the obnoxious features popularly attributed to "a trust" do not attach to this consolidation. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

It is a natural outgrowth of the situation, which for a long time has been burdensome to the

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional diseas), requires a constitutional treatment, Hall's cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. OHENEY & CO., Toledo, C. Sold by Druggists, 753. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

VAMOUS NORTHERN NYRSERIES. Even to listen to the importunities, arguments and the field is wide open for the establishment and parties attements (fine swarm of ener-of new factories if the profits of the business Small Fruits and Flowers.

canvassing, and this item is one of the largest in the establishment of rival concerns the Mount Hope Nurseries. Exchanges, in the establishment of rival concerns the Mount Hope Nurseries. Hopester, N Y. It is profusely illustrated with finely executed to be profusely illustrated with finely executed photo engravings, and differe from ordinary catawith many small and independent factories, each of the combination to attempt any oppression, competes all over the country, so that a Western product comes to the extreme East, while the Eastern product goes to the far West, each giving to intelligent to submit to any form of impositions and a manual for successful cultivation. It is not merely a list of varieties, of the combination to attempt any oppression, longues in that it is not merely a list of varieties, of the combination to attempt any oppression, longues in that it is not merely a list of varieties, and the permanent point. It would be submit to any oppression, longues in that it is not merely a list of varieties, and the permanent point any oppression, longues in that it is not merely a list of varieties, of the combination to attempt any oppression, longues in that it is not merely a list of varieties, or all opposite to the far well and profit and profit any oppression, longues in that it is not merely a list of varieties, or all opposite to the far well and profit and profi for 10 cents. The Mount Hope Nurseries have been the base of supplies of thousands of well known fruit growers for the past sixty years. nown such uniform and satisfactory growth of

Hood Farm's Important Offer.

This paper contains one of the most important nts of Jersey cows for sale that we ever inserted. It should prove interesting to every breeder and admirer of the Jersey or of good dairy stock. We refer to the offer made by Hood Farm, Liwell, Mass. This large breeding establishment has decided to sell some of the cows that have helped to make it famous. This s done to make room for betfore out of these same cows. The heifers must be developed, so as to show buyers what so expect from the lines of breeding followed at Hood Farm. The cows are bred, and will drop full sisters or brothers to

that the inducement of economy in home mixing & Son, Sharon Centre, Oh'o, writes: "B seelved will not be so strong as formerly.

Charlton Lee of Hood Farm, and we are jwell pleased with him in every respect. There have been many here to see him, and, taking jeverything into consideration, they think he is the best pig they ever saw. We congratulate you on sending us so nice a pig and would advise any one will wants to bu / anything in the pig line to order from you."

L. C. Prindle of Bouthbridge, Mass: "The

sow came all right. She seems to be a nice one.

Am well pleased with her. I think with her and the boar I have some good stock. You have done the right thing by me." Burton Cliff rd, Win-thro, Me.: "The sow came all right. She is a fine one, much better than you recommended." The best of all P.I s are BENCHAM'S.;

Institute for the Milk Preducers, and Butter Makers at the Agricultural

College. Tae Massachusetts Agricultural College cordially invites the public to attend an Institute for the consideration of subjects connected with Milk and Butter Production and Marketing, on March 14, .in the Ohapel. Coffee and cold lunch will be served free. The dairy students will show various separators, churns, butter workers, etc., in operation. There will be an exhibition of butter made by students, which is to be jadged by an expert.

Addresses will be given as follows: Prof. F. W. Boueks, "The Overrun in Butter" Prof. William P. Brooks, "Manuring! the successivily formulated, and is now placed on a stable, prosperous, promising and equitable Bowditch of Framingham, "Marketing foundation.

Milk for the Private Trade"; Prof. F. S. Cooley, "The Massachusetts Creamery." Mr. O. K. Douglas of Boston will discuss

High Grade Fertilizers

BOST

PURE FINE BONE

Have by the test of thirty-two years proved to be the most economical in use Made on a Pure Bone Basis and of

High Grade Materials only Headquarters for Poultry Supplies of every descrip ion. Catalogues free.

L.B. DARLING FERTILIZER CO., PAWTUCKET, R. I.

@@**@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@**@@@@@@@@@ ECLIPSE WOODEN FAIRBANKS STEEL WINDMILLS. Steam Pumps. Tanks and Towers. ENGINES FOR PUMPING.

A modera were fine d cattle at pri week. We and some fi wood sold 2 1030 fbs at cattle, of 2 \$3.35; 2 of \$3.10. W.

Maine—P. Thompson & 10; M. D. H. W. A. Gleas. New Hamp shippe s, 1824; W. F. W. Vermont—via Łoweli, 2 Massachus well, 16; W. Goattering, 16; W. O. Coo 32; A. M. Br.

Brighto

Brighto
Stock at yr
hogs, 633 ca
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Hampshire,
216 cattle, 17
Tuesday -1
1907 head w
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5 beef cows,
Foss sold 11
Foss sold 11
Cows, av 95
cows, av 96
covs, a

Lint

Hood

Send for Catalogue and full particulars to CHARLES J. JACER CO. 174 High St, cor. Batterymarch, BOSTON, MASS 6.....................





1900 "ALPHA-BABY" CREAM SEPARATORS

Great as has been the previous superiority of the "Alpha"
De Laval machines to other separators, the 2OTH
CENTURY "Alpha" developments place them still further above the possibilities of attempted competition from anything else in the shape of a cream separator.

NEW STYLES, CAPACITIES AND PRICES.

Old Style "Hollow-Bowl" Baby No. 1, 150 lbs., - \$50.00 Old Style "Strap" Humming-Bird, . 175 lbs., . 50.00 Improved "Crank" Humming-Bird, · 225 lbs., · 65.00 Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 1, -325 lbs., - 100.00 Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 2, -450 lbs., 125.00 Improved High-Frame Baby No. 2, 450 lbs., - 125.00 Improved High-Frame Baby No. 3, -850 lbs., · 200.00 850 lbs., · 225.00 Improved Dairy Steam-Turbine, - -

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THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW ENGLAND AGENTS: MOSELEY & STODDARD MFG. CO. RUTLAND, VT.

GENERAL OFFICES: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

* * Also for Sale by JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Corporation, BOSTON, MASS. EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.

ade Fertilizers NE BONE of thirty-two years nost economical in use results. Bone Basis and of aterials only Poultry Supplies of Catalogues free. FERTILIZER CO., ********** E WOODEN NKS STEEL FOR PUMPING. J. JACER CO. , cor. Batterymarch, TON, MASS. SEEB ITALOGUE FOR 1900 RY'S SEEDS w Unprotected You Case of Fire. ES J. JAGER COMPANY,

h St., Boston, Mass.

Cartle, Sheep, Suckers Hogs

MARKETS.

come later on. Beef cows held:at steady prices, with light supply Libby Bros. sold mitch cows at 110m \$0.0 tor fancy cows down to \$2. Harrid & Fellows sold 10 cows from \$35.660 G. Cobb choice c. ws at \$30.8 pringers at \$45 each. Control & Shotes and Fat Cartle, Sheep, Suckers Hogs

Cartle, Sheep, Suckers Hogs

Come later on. Beef cows held:at steady prices, with light supply Libby Bros. sold mitch cows at \$100 mitch cows at \$100 mitch cows. A Fellows sold 10 cows at \$30.8 pringers at \$45 each. Control & Cows at \$40.0 mitch cows. J. S. Henry sold 5 choice cows at \$50.0 mitch cows. J. S. Henry sold Shotes and Fat Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals The week. 2495 4593 70 22,150 1354 Last week. 2420 4306 68 21,980 1150 A few on the market. Suckers at \$1.50@2,25. Shotes at \$2.50@). 0. Bilch Cows The trade is n.t. sa'sfactory: the market does not end up to the liking of, owners. Many have to conform to the ideas of buyers or hold over until ano.her week. The market is liable to shortly improve, but at the present there is but little strength to the market. Thompson & Hanson sold 6 mileh cows from \$35@50, and sales at \$45@40. G. Cobb sold 2 extra c.ws at \$40 each. J. S. Henry sold 5 nice c.ws at \$52@65; 5 cows at \$42 a head, 10 cows at \$30@35 Values on Northern Cattle, etc. Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tailow and meat, extra, \$6@6.75; first quality, \$5.50@5.75; sec ond quality, \$6.00@5.25; hird quality, \$4.00@4.60; a few choice single hird quality, \$2.00@7.25; some of the poorest, bulls, \$3.00@3.75. Ows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$20@ 8); extra, \$40@48; fancy milch cows, \$50@65; errow and dry, \$12@25. Shores.—Thin young cattle for farmers: year-lings, \$10\text{20}; two-year-olds, \$14\text{30}; three-year-olds, \$32\text{340}. Veal Calves. Sheep.—Per pound, live weight, 214@3c;extra, 3@514c: sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$2.50@414c; tambs, 5@714c. Fat Hogs.—Per pound,514 @5150, live weight; slotes, wholesale,...; retail, \$1.50 @5.00; country dressed hogs, 6 @614c. Veal Calves.—3½@7¼c V fb. Hidos.—Brighton, 727½c V fb; country lots Oalf Skins.-75c@\$1.60. Dairy skins, 40@ Tallow.-Brighton, 4 250 P B; country lets, Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Veals. Horses. Northern and Kastern-Watertown 980 4190 9,597 721 432 Brighton... 1536 103 12,553 633 100 Green Geese..... Green Geese. 11@12
Green Geese. 11@12
Chickens, common to good. 10@13
Chickens, choice reasting. 17@18
Culckens, spring broilers, \$\Psi\$ pair. 90@
Fowls, extra choice. 18&14
Fowls, common to good. 10@12
Pigeons, tame \$\Psi\$ doz. 150@
Western dry packe?—
Turkeys, choice drawn. 12½@18
Turkeys, fair to good. 9@10
Turkeys, choice undrawn. 10½@11
Capons, fancy, large. 13@14
Capons, small to medium. 10@12
Chickens, choice, large. 13@
Chickens, medium. 10@12
Ducks. 8@12
Chickens, medium. 10@12
Ducks. 8@12
Geese 58010
Fowls, good to choice. 11@11½
Old Cocks. 12@10
Live Poultry. Cattle. Sheep Est'd arrivals by Northern ship-pers 75 250 Massachusetts.

At Watertown.

J S Henry 24

W A Bardwell 6

O H Forbush 14

W F Dennen 8

At Brighton

J S Henry 40

R Connors 20

Scattering 80

H A Gilmore 19

U D Lewis 8

A Davis 7 A GiveAnn's & Gould 10

New Hampshire.
At Hrighten
Foss & Locke 4
AC Foss 14
At Payls
W O Cook
D A Walker 13
At B B M & Weet
At B Baggs 13
Western
At Brighten.
Morris Beet
Co. 49
ift & Co. 5/ Live Poultry. Butter. Morris Beel
Co. 493
Swift & Co 596
S S Learned 51
Sturtevant & Haley 68
As N & D A & Wool NEDM&W
Co
At Watertown.
 Creamery, western arsts
 25,625 y

 Creamery, seconds
 23,224

 Creamery, eastern
 24,226

 Dairy, Vi. extra
 24,225

 Dairy, N. Y. extra
 22,22

 Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts
 22,22

 Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds
 16,218

 West imitation creamery, small tubs, extra
 21,22

 West imitation creamery seconds
 20,22

 " imitation creamery seconds
 20,22

 " ladle firsts and extras
 19,220

 " ladle seconds
 17,218

 Boxes
 FS Atwood 6 1 G A Sawyer 75
At S & D M & Weel J A HathaUe Way B72 The week's business in the exports of live cattle fosts up only 1000 head and 145 horses, and exporters anticipate a good market upon arrival of these shipments, as the upoly will tren be light. Only 679 head of cattle left New York last week and only 60 head from Portland. Latest quotation at Liverpool and London 11% al3c, dressed weight. A regular Glasgow shamer had on 500 head of cattle, made arrangements to unload at Liverpool. Sheep quoted at 11% al2c dressed weight.

Shipments and destinations: On steams Norweight, for Glasgow, oue, ed at Liverpool, with 500 cattle by 4. A. Hathaway; on steamer Anglian, for London, with 250 cattle by Swift & Co. 250 do. by Morris Beef Company, and also on the boat 146 horses. Boxes Extra northern creamery..... Cheese. New York, small, extra # B

"first # B...

Vt. small extra # B...

"first # D...

seconds # B...

Western twins, extra.

Western twins, fair to good.

Sage cheese, extra. # B...

Ohlo Flats, extra. 13@13¼
12@12½
13@
12@12½
10@11
12½@
11@12
13@13¼
12@12¼ Horse Business.

No very perceptible change in the market rices are generally sustained and the tone of he market as last week. Dealers anticipate a good spring sale as the season advances. At L. 6 Brockway's sale stable had in 3 carloads, but he movement was somewhat s.ow, sales mostly da range of \$7 @170. One pair sold at \$370. hey were good chunks of 3000 hs At Neich & Hall's sale stable closed out carloads, of good quality, at \$60 g200, 7th good outlook for spring. C untry dealers are in town, and general business will soon start up. At A. W. Davis's Northampton treet sale stable did a fair business, at a range \$100 g375, with a good variety on sale. At leyer, Adrams & Co.'s International Horse &x hanges carloads on sale, of mixed quality. A sold demand for horses of 1200 g2000 hs. One sir, of 3950 hs. at \$455. At Moses Coleman & one sold at \$27 g100. All nearby horses sold, 5 head. Eggs. Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\vec{\psi}\$ doz..... Eastern choice fresh..... Bastern fair to good..... Ill. and Ind. fancy fresh...... Yt. and N.H. choice fresh..... Tuesday, March 6, 1900. A moderate run of cattle for the week. There were fine disposais of common to fair g ades of cattle at prices that compare favorably with last week. Western cattle at a range of 4½ 36½c, and some fine cattle from the west F. S. Atwood sold 2 beef cows, 2850 bs, at 3½c; 1 buil of 1030 bs at 3c. O. H. Forbush sold 2 of his best cattle, of 2310 bs, at 3¾c; 2 of 1630 bs, at 43.35; 2 of 2200 bs at 3 ac; 2 of 200 bs at 3.10. W. F. Wallace sold builts at 36334c G. A. Sawjer had in 75 cattle, of good quality, av 1325 bs. J. A. Hathaway sold 15 steers, of 1500 bs, at 5½c; 16 of 1475 bs at 5¼c; 20 of 1450 bs at 56; 20 of 1450 bs at 5½c; 10 of 1455 bs at 4½c. Jersey, extra, d h & bbl...... 2 25@2 75 Green Vegetables. Beets native \$\psi\$ bushel. 40\%50\\ Carbage, \$\psi\$ bbl. 126\%175\\ Carrots \$\phi\$ bushel. 40\%50\\ Lettuce, \$\psi\$ box 175\%2 00\\ Onions, native, \$\psi\$ bbl. 10\%15\%19\\ Parsley, \$\psi\$ bus. 225\%2 \\ Radishes, \$\psi\$ doz. 30\%40\\ String beans—80uthern, fair to good 100\%2 00\\ Squash, marrow, \$\psi\$ bbl. 10\%2 \\ Squash, Hubbard, \$\psi\$ ton. 25 00\%3 00\\ Spinach, native, \$\psi\$ bus. 30\%3 40\\ Turnips, flat, \$\psi\$ bothouse, \$\psi\$ bbl. 30\%3 50\\ Send Postal for \$\psi\$ Southern \$\psi\$ carrier 200\%\$ Rule steady as quoted last week Sales mostly at 6g6s4c, as to quality. The supply is not beary, and butchers are still paying last week's rates. F. S. Atwood sold 9 calves, of 1170 ibs, at 6c. W. F. Wallace sold 33 calves, of 4600 ibs, at 6c, and several lots were sent direct to be slaushtred. Western cost higher than last week by 14c W is There were 20 carloads from that source and constituted the bulk of arriva's. Sheep cost in Chicago from \$5 & 7.35 per cwt. Country lots are not especially fine of quality, and sales limited. Domestic Green Fruit. The supply not especially heavy, and cost mostly from \$20@55. Rule steady in price. The Western hogs at 51/4 951/40, live. Local nogs, 6 36 1/40, d. w. Peanuts, Va., H. P. No. 1 \$\overline{\psi}\$ \$\ov Price paid was 11c P fb for mixed lots by the Maine—P. A. Berry, 15; Libby Bros, 37; Thompson & Hanson 32; G. Coob 39; A. Dimon, 10; M. D. Hott & Son, 50; Harris & F. Ilows, 85; W. A. Giesaon, 9; Adams & Gould, 18.
W. A. Giesaon, 9; Adams & Gould, 18.
We Hamps lire – Poss & Locke, 11; Northern hilppe s. 180; J. C. Wilkins, 15; Breck & Wood, 24; W. F. Wallace, 118
Vermont – Fred Savage, 60; F. S. Atwood, 11; via Lowel, 250.
Massachusetts. Clover, comb, fair to good P b.... 14@16 Clover, comb, fair to good P b.... 11@13 Hides and Pelts. ower, 250.

39achusetta - J. S. Henry, 110; W. A. Bard15; W. F. Dennen, 7; R. Connors, 45;
ering, 100; B. A. Gilmore, 25; C. D. Lewis,
O. Cook, 32; D. A. Walker, 7; J. P. Day,
A. M. Baggs, 10. Steers and cows all weights
Bulls
Hides, south, light green saited.
'' '' '' gy fint.
'' '' saited..... Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Sock at yards: 1636 cattle, 103 sheep, 12,553 (ogs. 633 calves, 100 horses. From West, 1207 attle, 12,500 hogs, 100 horses Maine, 9 attle, 12,500 hogs, 100 horses Maine, 9 attle, 12 calves, 100 cattle, 13 cattle, 11 calves. Massachuetts, 16 cattle, 18 sheep, 34 hogs, 327 calves. Tuesday. The total of cattle yarded 1536 head; 1207 head were from the West for home and loreign trade. The demand for beef cattle was lust fair, no improvement from last week. Prices were generally sustained on all grades. Common g ade cattle are not plen y, therefore stoady prices were obtained. Western cattle rule steady were obtained. Western cattle rule steady and good quality. H. A. Gilmore sold 5 beef cows, av. 975 fbs, at \$2.40 F cwt. A. C. Pos sold 11 beef cows, of 12,050 fbs, of 33/sc. 1 bull, 300 fbs, at 23/4c; 1 bull, 300 fbs, at 23/4c. D. A. Walker sold 6 beef cws, av. 950 fbs, at 23/dc. G. Cubb sold 1 bull, of 1720 fbs at 3c. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Oairskins, 5 to 12 mb each ...

overweights, each ...

south, fint dried # b.

a sated # b.

Deacon and dairy skins ...

Lambskins each, country...

Country Peits, each ...

Choice Canadian P bu

Green peas, Western choice...... Green peas, Bootch.....

Dried Apples.

Grass Seeds.

MARKETS.

Pelis. 60c@\$1.

Maine. At Brighton

WA Gleason 3

Wood 15 WF Wallace 43

Vermont. At Watertown.

Horse Business.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Veni Unives.

sheep Houses.

Milch Cows.

Fat Hogs.

Live Poultry.

Dreves of Venl Cnives.

Late Arrivals and Sales. The supply of milch was light and the requirements nothing to boast of. Cows closed out last seek without profit to owners. The light run should insure a good trade, which will probably

Hood Farm Jersey Cows for Sale.

Foundation Stock and the best din a of blood, including daughters of Tormentor, Farnly's Harty, Toiled, Tennisse Lundseer, Ten Strike and Qonan's Tormen. To nake room for helfers due to freshen soon. They are first-class in tividgal, bred in the purple and ale in call to our great stock Mediums, screened Mediums, screened ale in the purple and ACOID FARM, Lowell, Mass.

Cattle. Sheep.

16 3

14 D Holt & Son18 77

GROWING RICHER EACH

Send postal for latest pamphlet, "Twenty Years After."-- Profit from the start in bringing up the POOREST SOILS without farm manure. Practical experience for long series of years on varied soils with ordinary Farm Crops, Potatoes, Wheat, Hay, Corn, Oats, etc.--Crops doubled. An experience on a poor, almost worthless field (seven acres), since 1879, up to date, that had been brought up into good condition with profitable Crops, Potatoes, Oats, Corn and Hay, from the start only the MAPES MANURES used. The New England Farmer said of this field: "Now that seven

The supply continues limited and prices sus tained, while the arrivals are hardly sufficient to go the rounds. There will be no drop to prices of any account. Green will be no drop to prices of any account. Green will be no drop to prices of any account. Green will be no drop to prices of the sate 6/4c. P. A. Berrasologic calves, of 110 lbs, at 6/4c. P. A. Berrasologic calves, of 110 lbs, at 6/4c. Thompson & Hanson, 30 calves, of 110 lbs, at 6/4c. Thompson & Hanson, 30 calves, of 111 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 114 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 114 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 114 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 114 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 115 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. Thompson & Hanson, 30 calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. Thompson & Hanson, 30 calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. W. A. Gleason sold of calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. Thompson & Hanson, 30 calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. Thompson & Hanson, 30 calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. Thompson & Hanson, 30 calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. Thompson & Hanson, 30 calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. Thompson & Hanson, 30 calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. Thompson & Hanson, 30 calves, of 116 lbs, at 6/4c. Thompson & Ha

Farms Constantly Crow Stronger. Experience with Mapes Manures Over 30 Years.

Dr. F. M. Hexamer, Elitor American Agriculturist, March 1898, writes: The testimony of thousands of farmers shows that by the use of MAPES MANURES large yields of highest quality are obtained, while the farms are constantly growing stronger. Indeed, practical results from the use of these fertilizers have been substantial profi, even during the past hard times. As we have previously remarked, our own experience, extending through a period of over 30 years, has always shown the Mapes fertil z re to be invariably satisfactory, on the truck farm and in the garden, as well as in

My Farm is Getting Richer Every Year.

Wilmer Atkinson, editor and proprietor of the Farm Journal, reports on the MAPES MANURES: 1 do not use stable manure, and my farm is getting richer every year. We have found the MAPES MANURES equally good for grass, potatoes, corn and orchard trees.

Farms Steadily Improved and Crops Doubled.

From the New England Homestead.

The sectual statements from those who have used these high-grade manures demonstrate the truth of the great claim made for the MAPES MANURES, viz.: that by their continued use, in some cases for 10, 12 and 15 years, farmers, truck growers and fruit growers report their lands as having steadily improved in condition, and their crops as double those formerly grown, while the quality of the crops has greatly improved, and their profits largely increased.

The Mapes Complete Manures.

Potatoes, Truck, Fruits. Corn, Tobacco, Onions, Oats, Top-Dressing, Meadows, Orchards, Etc.

No Wormy Potatoes with the Mapes Potato Manure in Ten Years.

We have raised potatoes on the same piece of land for ten years, using every year the MAPES POTATO MANURE. The jast crop was as clean as the first. Our friend who says he used manure and fertilizer together, and found many wormy pointoes, will find that it was the manure, not the fertilizer, that supplied the worms. Have used the MAPES POTATO MANURE for 17 years.—Mr. E. S. Carman, Editor Roral New Yorker and 'New Potato Culture,"

The Practical Farmer on the MAPES POTATO MANURE in the prize pointo contest: "During the past five years there has scarcely been a recognized authority on

otato growing who has not stated as a result of practical experience that a commercial fertilizer | k) the MAPES POTATO MANURE excelled stable manure in economy and in the yield and quality of potatoes.

Under average conditions, and in far greater number of cases, we do not hesitate to name the MAPES POFATO MANURE as the best and most profitable fertilizer for

"The MAPE'S POTATO MANURE was really the first minure to make a great reputation in this country, and the first to demonstrate the superiority of a really high grade, properly prepared fertilizer over stable manure for potatoes. Before this time not one grower in a hundred would use anything but stable manure for this crop, and now for many years past there are few large growers who do not prefer a fertilizer like the MAPES POTATO MANURE to any farm manure for potatoes, particularly when the highest quality is desired."—American Cultivator. The advantage of the MAPES is that it goes in a straight line right to the spot. We never miss getting a carload for our orchard."

"We have been using the MAPES POTATO MANURE for eight years, indeed, we do not care to use anything else for potatoes, and have never been disappointed yet.

We do not have scabby potatoes as we used to with stable manure."—Wilmer Atkinson, Farm Journal. Note: Mr. Atkinson has now used the MAPES POTATO MANURE, one car upward per year, for 12 years.

How Much Can Be Used with Safety.

" If I use 800 pounds per sere MAPES POTATO MANURE do you think there is any danger of the crop becoming fired in case of dry weather?" "Not the least danger is there that 800 pounds of potato fertilizer of high grade will be jure the crop, no matter what the weather might be. The question as to how much fertilizer may be profitably used on potatoss is one the Rural New Yorker feels it has a right to answer with authority. For many years—as the "New Potato Culture" records —we have tried experiments to throw light upon this question. We have used all the way from 200 to 2250 pounds to the acre, and the emphatic result has been that up to 1750 pounds the largest smount has been profits ble."—E. S. Carman, Editor Rural New Yorker

The prices of the MAPES MANURES were reduced Jan. 1, 1899. The prices have not been advanced this year. While the alvance in fertilizing materials has been more than enough to justify us in raising the prices of the MAPES MANURES, we have decided to make no change We prefer to give our customers the benefit of the favorable contracts made by us before the market alvar ced, and believe they will show their appreciation by a sufficient increase

of orders to compensate us for the greater cost of later purchases. Sent free, pamphlets on the growing of tobacco, truck. fruits, farm crops, oranges, pincapples, truck in Fiorida, etc. Apply to local dealer or to

Selling Agents for Massachusetts.

Joseph Breck & Sons (Corporation), 47-54 E A. Brigge & Co., Attleboro. No. Market street, Boston.

Boyden Brothers, Conway. J F. Robinson & Co., Ware. Robert H Clapp, Northampton. C. E. Slate & Son, Greenfield. Riley Maynard, So. Derfield.

Tattle & N .wton, So. Acton. Bartlett & Dow, Lowell. J. H. Day, N s. Hadley. S. S. Paine & Brother, New Bedford. John Shee, 229 Lawell street, Lawrence. Damon & Gould Co., Fitchburg.

William F. Fletcher, Southwick. Lyon Brothers, Southempton. Charles F. Watts, Littleton Common. T. E Gould, Warren and West Brockfield,

THE MAPES FORMULA AND PERUVIAN GUANO COMPANY,

Send Postal for Pamphlets.

143 Liberty Street, New York.

The highest prices obtained for tobacco crops in Massachusetts and Connecticut reported in the press the past year (1800) were grown with the MAPES TOBACCO MANURES.

	H	Ay 81	ad f	tra	w.				
Hay	prime, large	bales	B			.16	00@	17	00
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Flour and Grain.

Flour.—The market quoted quiet.
Spring patents, \$3 15@4 50.
Spring, clear and straight, \$2 90@3 25.
Winter patents, \$3 75 @4 25.
Winter, clear and straight, \$3 25@4 00. Corn Meal.—The market is steady at 86 2880 P bag, and \$1 85 21 90 P bbl; granulated, \$2 202 2 26 P bbl; bolted, \$2 2022 25. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 60@4 00 P bbl. Oat Meal.—Quoted steady, \$3 45@8 60 P bbl for ground and rolled, and \$3 85@4 00 for cut.

Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 20@ 8 50 P bbl.

5 00 \$\to\$ bbi.

Corn.—Demand is quiet with market steady.

No 2 yellow, spot. 4834@43½c.

Steamer yellow, new, 43½c.

Steamer and No. 3 corn, 42¼@43c.

No. 3 yellow, new, 42¼@43c. No. 3 yellow, new, 42% (%43°C.)
Oats.—Quiet but steady.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 33% @34°C.
No. 2 clipped, white, 32°C.
No. 3 clipped, white, 31½ @31¾ C.
Heavier grades, spot, 31¾ @32¼ C.
Clipped, to ship, 33¾ C.

Clipped, to snip, 35% c.

Milifeed.—The market is steady for all kinds.

Middlings, sacked, \$16 00@19 00.

Bran, spring, \$16 00@17 00.

Bran, winter, \$18 25.

Red Dog, \$18 00@18 25.

Mixed feed, \$18 50@19 50.

Cottonseed meal to ship, \$26 50.

State grades, 6-rowed, 57@60c. State, 2 rowed, 54@66c. Western grades, 54@56c. Barley—Quiet demand, with prices nominal at 10@75c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@50c for No. 2 2-rowed State. Bye.-Quiet, 65@70c.

The Wool Market.

MILLET FOR HEN .

The small seeds, such as those from millet and sorghum, are much better than whole Ind-ian corn as winter feed for fowls. The latter can be and is a willowed too fast, and often in a few minutes the hen fills its small rop so that the ac ive muscles of the gizzard cannot be brought to grind it. In such cases the fowl becomes crop bound, in which condition the cora ferments, and the result is certain death unless relieve?. A slit into the cop jit large enough to let out the gases that are examing it will often affird permanent relief. There is no such danger in feeding small seeds. especially it they are scattered so that the fowl has to exercise some to get them, and swallow only a few at a time. If corn is fed it is better

only a row at a time. It does a than it fed who be to the state of the POPULARITY OF BLAUR SHEEP.

Where black color in yarn or woolen goods is desired it is far better to have it natural black than that which has been scoured and then dyed with some of the many coloring mixtures used for dyeing woolens. A'll the old dyes weaken the fire o' wool, and many of them contain matter poisonous to tender flesh. When brought into close conflict with it on a rough woolen surface which scratches the skin, a poisonous rash is produced that is sometimes quite inconvenient, and may be serious enough to produce blood poisoning. In the old days, when farmers' wives used to spin and weave for home use, instead of buying woolens from the store, farmers used to save the wool from black

"Baa! Baa! Black sheep. Have you any wool?"
"Yes, indeed, I have, sir, three bags full;
O ne for my master, and one for my dame,
and one for the little boy who cries in the lane."

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF THE PROBATE COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER: MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

BATE COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER:

RESPECT FULLY represents Joseph Coun of Sutton, in said County, and Edna P. Conn, his wife, that they are of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and are desirous of adopting ELIZABETH MAY NAYLOR OF Suton, aforesaid, a child of Charles D. Naylor of parts unknown, and Emma E. Naylor his wife, formerly of Waipole, [Norfolk County, which said child was born in Harrisville New Hampahire, on the injusteenth day of May, A. D. 1886; that the father of said child has falled to support or care for her for more than twelve years last past and is unfit to have said child. The mother daily surrendered said child so the Children's Health Fund, a corporation duly established under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. On July nineteenth, 1894; the custody of said minor child was given to George W. Averell, Guardian by decree of the Probate Court, Norfolk County.

Wherefore they pray for leave to adopt sebild, and that her name may be changed to that of ELIZABETH MAY CONN.

Dated this first day of March, A. D. 1900,

JOREPH CONN,
EDNA P. CONN.

The undersigned, being the Attorney of the Children's Health Fund and Guardian of said

The undersigned, being the Attorney of the Children's Health Fund and Guardian of said child, hereby consents to the adoption, as above p:ayed for.

GEORGE W AVERELL. I. the chi'd above named, being above the age of fourteen years, hereby consent to the adoption as above prayed for.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

wasken the fire of wool, and many of them costain matter poisonous to tender flesh. When brought into close coldict with it on a rough woolen surface which scratches the skin, a poisonous rash is produced that is sometimes quite inconvenient, and may be serious enough to produce blood poisoning. In the old days, when farmers' wives used to spin and weave for home use, in stead of buying woolens from the stores, farmers used to spin and weave for home use, in stead of buying woolens from the stores, farmers used to save the wool from black sheep to be worked up at home into clothing f. r themselves and families. This fact is referred to in the well-known nursery lines:

"Baa! Baa! Black sheep. Have you any wool?"
"Yes, indeed, I have, sir, three bags full; One for my masser, and one for my dame, and one for the little boy who cries in the lane."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 8S.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM O. HOSMER, late of Chester, in the District of Windsor and State of Vermont, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described.

WHEREAS, Jacob H. Marsh appointed executor of the will of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Windsor, is the State of Vermont, has presented to said Court his petition representing that as such executor he is entitled to certain personal property situated in said County of Middlesex, to wit: A deposit in the Newton Sayings Bank, Book No. 11,638, and praying that he may be licensed to receive or to sell by public or private sale on such terms and to such person or pers ns as he shall think fit, or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey said estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the thirteenth day of March, A. D 1300, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And sai petitioner is credered to serve this citation by publishing the rame once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massa-Chusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

READY FOR SERVICE.

How plersant it is to feel that whenever you care to go for a spin, that your horse is in readiness. These wintry days, when your animal a liable to become overheated by fast driving, see that your grood bathes him with GLOSSBRING. A refreshing atimulant for tired corus and an excellent bath for a beautiful skin. It looks so soft, so stunning, when care I for with GLOSSBRING. Used at the best stables. Ask far it. GLOSSBRING CO., Boston Mays.



Newton's COW TIE Improved COW TIE Holds them firmly, draws them forward when lying down, pushes back when standing, gives freedom of head, keeps them clean E. C. NEWTON CO. Batavia, Ill. Catalogue Free

The Workbox. LADIES' CROCHETED JACKET.

(Simple.) They fit beautifully, good, smooth back,

and are very comfortable. Procure two skeins of Fleisher's Saxony yarn, and work rather closely with a fine

Chain 158 stitches, work back and forth on the chain with new trekle crochet (new stuffy houses. treble is put yarn over once, insert in work yarn over, draw through 1 stitch, yarn over, draw through 2 stitches, yarn over draw through last two stitches). Work 24 rows, always putting needle in back part of and forth until you have 7 rows made.

working 5 rows instead of 7. Crochet the place like home."-American Kitchen Magshoulder pleces together. Crochet a shell azine. border all around. If you wish to draw it together at the fronts sew on ribbons.

Light Housekeeping.

means living on bread and ten or working the bereaved family. For street wear, bomtwice as hard to produce a given result as bazine and other deep mourning fabrics are if one were really reeping house. It may, however, mean home making for those who cannot afford to hire a flat or a house Properly managed there may be real comfort for her who has but one room for her having the skirt faced in different widths small kingdom, but the mistress and maid of with the same crepe, and sometimes as

who is a light housekeeper may have any mantles accompany them. In the first three months widows wear

ing where food is kept. If there are That is a question of personal feeling and not closets have one corner of the of circumstances as well. It is a matter if you care to carry it far.

Make your kitchen arangements as com- more appropriate. plete as if you had a family, if you find Widows who have reached middle life yourself needing conveniences. Why should seldom return to gay others confine you use a bottle for a rolling pin and a draw- themselves to purples or to a mingling of ing board for a bread board just because you purple and black for street wear, and are cooking only for yourselt? Yes, I know vary this in summer weather with we all do that when we begin. I did, but black and white combinations, making having grown tired of it I found the rolling cressy additions to bodiess with white oin a luxury not above my reach mouse For a long time I made all my hashes once looked upon as the proper thing to with a knife and fork. Now I have a small pass out of mourning into, as well as violet sized chopper, one of the machines. It and lavender, but gray has lost its mournsaves time, and really, you know there is ing significance. In England and Prance no reason why you should treat yourself custom sanctions shorter periods of deep any worse than your neighbor. These con- mourning for all, if they choose to take ad veniences do not cost much, and you can vantage of the custom. The upper classes buy them a few at a time, and you feel do generally; they soon lighten their garmuch more respectable using the proper ments of woe with violet, mauve and tools for any work. Of course, we purple substitutes, and dressy black and know that at beginning the light house white creations. Still, mourning is keeper may have to count her pennies, and in both of these countries with the black then it is well enough to adapt what one garments, not of widows, be it understood, has to wi at she is going to do, but after she but in less impressive mourning. gets a little farther on it is not so commendable. It is not well for one to lose one's try for father, mother and children, and it

if she has a kitchen that is only a closet. all which can be hung. Have a mop and a year, but for six months, after which crepe wire dishcioth to save your hands, and a is exchanged for crepons, Vonetians, cachcake. If you keep both in the same jar wear, black and white grenadines, tissues, they won't dry, though if you have a spice and white frocks with black ribbon addipr bread may taste of it. Never tions. et it sun an hour.

hard up let your kettle be a pail into which you can set a smaller one. Agate ware is far more sati-factory than tin. My experience would teach me never to buy anything of tin again. A small sheet iron spider you will want. You can toast bread to perfection on this over your kerosene stove. Put the bread into the pan when the latter is cold and let it heat with the pan if you like your toast crisp all through. If not, heat the pan and then put the slices of bread in it. If covered it toasts quicker.

Probably you will have to use a to supplying gas for stoves, and if you have to pay extra for it you will pay twice as much for it as it is worth. My kerosene bill is never over fifteen cents a week, rarely that, and I roast or boil mean and vegetables, make bread and cake, and If you can afford it get one of those twohole stoves, which have a stand and burn with a blue flame like gas. They heat much more quickly than the other stoves and are not so likely to smoke. Have an oven, so that when you get tired of baker's bread you can stir up some blouits for yourself. If you cannot afford that kind of a stove get two two-burner stoves, which are better than one stove with three burners, because you ean oack two things at the same time. The only advantage of a chafingdish over a kerosene stove and a spid-r is its beauty. Alcohol is the dearest of fuels and one of the most unsafe. Whatever you can cook in a enafing-dish you can cook equally well with the humbler equipment

at one-third the cost.

of vinegar with some mixed spices it never will. Fit the amount of vinegar and spice to the odor of food you wish to kill. Let them boll for half an hour. They form one of the best disinfectants known, and your room will have a delightful and invigorating fragrance. This will destroy all unpleasant scents, even such as onions and fried fish. There really is no excuse for unpleasant odors about one's house or room. If this fact about the vinegar and spices was more generally known and used there would not be so many

If you live in one room you must be doubly careful to give it much fresh air and sunlight, or it will prove unhealthy for you. The life of the air is soon shearbed when one is much in the room, stitch. Now proceed as before with the first and it must often be renewed. The failure 12 stitches (to not break yarn) working to open the window will result in the light house keeper having headache as the reward This is for the shoulder. Break yarn and of her labors. The spiced vinegar is a work 12 stitches on the other end in the specific for headache, probably because it same way, working 7 rows.

Now count of 38 stitches each side of the per sc. why light housekeeping should not be as healthful, profitable and pleas-The back.

Continue the treble crochet on these 58 to titches back and forth until you have 26 ows worked.

Per sc. why light housekeeping should and passed. To turn the jelly from the moold, wrap the mould with a cloth dipped in hot water ant as any housekeeping, and it certainly is more economical and homelike to one without ows worked. stitches back and forth until you have 26 with an instinct for home than boar Take 12 stitches on each end, and work ite song (if she keeps her house properly) the same as you did on the fronts, only always is, " Be it ever so humble there's no

Rules for Wearing of Mourning. A widow's mourning is always considered for it are seldom modified, although the or cream sauce. Light housekeeping as usually conducted materials used depend upon the means of selected usually, The skirt of the gown is shrouded in crepe, laid on flat or in folds. Engl sh crepe is the best, as it proves to be the most lasting. Modifications result in

by five years of testing them, and each year the latter lessen while the former seem to pleasure to have seemed. It is such a pleasure to have seemed in the latter lessen while the former seem to pleasure to have seemed. It is such a pleasure to have seemed in the latter lessen while the former seem to pleasure to have seemed. It is such a pleasure to have seemed in the seemed a matter of economy folds of the pleasure to have company when I please, goes far afield into the fashions of the hour without having to ask some unwilling land- for gowns, wraps and hate, as we are fully lady if I may; it is so pleasant to pro- aware, but a widow's mourning, to be in the vide dainty suppers or afternoon teas best of taste, should avoid for the first year at my will, without having to ruin my- anything approaching fanciful modes. self buying them; nor is it without its There are dull cloths for mourning use, pleasant side to me that I can eat what and made up in tailor style, with stitchings only when and as I please without having to for finish, which are required in every out depend on some one's convenience. One fit of this character. Suitable jackets or

tired of the humbler foods. She cannot their long crepe veils over their faces on afford them unless she can cock them her- the street. After that period the veil is thrown backward and small face veils of She who is to be a light housekeeper tulle or fine net are worn. For one year should choose her room wisely, for on that this style of street dress is to oe observed depends half her success. Let it have the with the accessories of fur, lynx or Persian sun and two closets if possible. A fireplace lamb, as well as black fox in the proper is also to be desired. There should be two season. Many widows continue to wear closets so that there will be no cloth- their long veils for two and three years. room divided off either for the kitchen also of personal taste whether a widow part or for the clothing. Have the adopts that slight hint of a white lisse or kitchen department liberally provided tarieton bonnet cap, which is frequently with shelves. If you are so lucky as to seen worn. At one time it was considered have a fireplace you can use it for broiling, de riqueur, but now only those who prefer boiling and much else. The draught carries it wear it, and nothing but a fine thread of all odors up chimney, which is much to be white is considered the proper thing. In desired. With this convenience and with a the matter of veils and glover, that is, inthree burner kerosene stove or a gas stove stead of English crepe, which is expensive, having an oven you can cook most things a fine slik and wool veiling is adopted, and weil. You will be surprised to find how suede gloves are preferred to giace kid, the extensive you can make your housekeeping latter by far the most lasting. But when English crepe is worn suede gloves are

ine, ganze and lace. Grays were

Very deep mourning is worn in this coun sense of order and decency of living even should last for one year. Circumstances Make every inch of space count in the kitchen. Put up screw hooks and bang obligatory to wear deep mourning for one obligatory to wear deep mourning for one tin or an earthen jar for your bread and emires, mourning silks, etc. For summer

keep crackers with the bread, because they grow soft. Scald the jar every week and period of wearing black garments is three months. Crepe is not obligatory in these When you prepare your outfit if you are cases. Individuals however, regulate this matter to suit peculiar circumstances, but that does not detract in any way from the value of these general rules, which serve to

guide the mejority.

Young children, it is claimed by very many, should be exempt from mourning attire altogether. There are others who do not agree with this view, consequently they follow the rule given, which is, that for the loss of a father or mother there should be evidence of mourning during one year. For a sister or brother, one year or a x months kerosene stove as landladies are averse members of the family. Some children is optional, as it may please the elder are dressed in all black, but withou crepe. Others wear a black and white combination. The English custom of wearing a band of crepe or black cloth on the sleeve of coat, jacket or any outside garment worn by man or woman is frequently adopted by those who have a distaste for mourning attire, but who wish to show respect for the family usage, while others adopt it on the score of sconomy alone. In both senses it is a sensible custom, and one that we are looking upon with great favor. The men of a family put it into practice in greater numbers than the women, who still cling to the habitiments of crepe. For young sons and daughters it is worthy of general adoption for many reasons, chiefly the sommon sense one, that young persons, having no incliration or comprehension of the espacity for grieving. dressing them in the garb of woe is a crueity as well as an absordity.-Vogue.

.". With many of the handsome evening dres sent home this season are guimpes made of vari-Of course you do not want your room to smell of food, and if when you have finished dresses into gowns appropriate for afternoon cooking you will put over your fire a dish receptions and early diapers.

Domestic Hints. SCALLOPED VEAL.

Veal is nice scalloped with macarons or spathetti. To make the white squee, melt a tab spoonful of butter in a saucepan, and cook one tables; conful of flour in it for three minutes without browning. Add one teacup of milk, and cook until thickened. A bay leaf may be cooked with the milk and removed when it is done. This gives a pleasant flavor to some dishes. TOMATO JELLY.

A can of tomatoes and four cupfuls of ripe tomatoes stewed, six cloves, two bay leaves, two slices of onion, a teaspoonful of thyme, two teahalf a box of gelatine soaked in a oup of wate Boil the tomatoes, texetoer with the spice and onion, until soft, then add the soaked gelatic and stir until the gelatine is dissolved, then strain and pour it into a border mould to set. Serve with the centre of the jelly filled with celery cut into small pieces and mixed with mayonnais Garnish with white lettuce leaves. This joily is also nice moulded in small forms and served in crisp lettuce leaves with a teaspoonful of mayon-naise on top of each mould. They may be served

led milk, two squares Baker's ch two thirds cup sugar, two eggs, one-tourth tea-spoon alt, one teaspoon vanilia. Boak bread it milk thirty minutes, melt chocolate in saucepan piaced over hot water, add one-half sugar and enough milk taken from bread and milk to mak-of consistency to pour; add to mixture with remaining sugar, sait, vaniila and eggs slightly beaten, turn into buttered pudding dish and bake the deepest in character and the fashions one hour in a moderate oven. Herve with hard

CREAM SAUCE. Melt two tablespoons butter in saucepan; when bubbling add one tables; oon flour; stir briskly until smooth, add gradually one cup of hor, thin cream or rich milk, stirring with egg whisk until smooth and glossy, searon with salt and pepper. Serve in potato croustade. LIVER AND BACON.

Beef and pig's liver are less strong if soaked is less hard on the edges if dipped in boiling

This receipt is from What to Eat: Cook one-half round shad roe fifteen minutes in boiling salted acidulated water (one-pair tablespo of vinegar added to water) to cover drain, break up with fork, tossing lightly, add 'wo tablespoon fuls butter, two tablespoonfuls lemon juice, two hard-boiled eges, one cup grated bread crumbs, one tablespoonful finely chopped parsley, one-eighth teaspoonful paprika, one-half teaspoonful salt, three-fourths cup white stock. Put butter in saucepan, and shad roe, then eggs, chopped very fine, bread crumbs, pepper, salt, mix thoroughly, add lemon juice, parsiey, moisten with stock, mould into cork shaped eroquettes, dip into fine bread crumbs, then into slightly beaten eggs, to which has been added two tablespoons of cold water,

Hints to Housekeepers.

then in crumbs again, fry in deep fat.

Soupliss very much simproved, by the use of tork before serving. This addition to any sort of soup, stock or cream will prove a success.

Scalloped sweet potatoes are an excellent uncheon dish to offer with any kind of cole roast meat. The potatoes are peeled and boiled hard for about ten minutes. They are then removed from the fire, drained, and circles into a baking a isb. When half full, they thoughtful people, is arresting the attention of are spread with bits of butter and a tables; ful of sugar. The dish is then filled up, bu ter, sugar, and a little powdered einnamon forming the top crust. At this season of the year, as the teacupful of boiling water may be poured over the dish before it is put into the oven. Bake until the potatoes are tender.

Fuller's earth is a whitish powdery clay another name being kaolin, by which, in fact, it is known in pharmaceutical books. You take would French chalk. In other words, spread it ver the solled spot, and let it lie there. Carpet cleaners use it as one of the ingredients for

meats; mutton suet rendered is also good. portion for invalids. A fowl is not tender unless reastbone should be pliable.

For flaxseed ten use two cupfuls of sold water to one naif ounce of the whole flaxseed. Boil slowly until the mixture is about as thick as . Put into a china bowl four ounces of pulver'zed sugar (candied is best) and one ounce of it the juice of a lemon, then strain.

A thick cord of strong India rubber, with wood handles to stretch over the back and head. is a tonie to the muscles and increases the strength of the arms. A ring fastened by a carried to extremes, and so need not be exhaust-

The fashions.

.*. Voulards run in plain, pale, pastel colored emain about the same as last season, and count

.*. The popularity of corduroy as an uphoister; apric is well founded. It is durable in texture and although its color fades it fades beautifully. and usually is thereby improved. Still another good quality of the material is its adaptability t its surroundings. Like a sealskin sacque, which may be acceptably worn to market or for a round f visits, corc u oy is most appropriate for library or sitting room, and not at all out of place with the floer furnishing of the drawing room.

. Belts for the new shirt waists are of the amiliar little narrow-stitched bands of slik to match or of contrasting slik, when the waists are wise, the tucks on the sleeves going sround, in tead of lengthwise, are pretty and make the are ook larger. Many of the sleeves are finished with a few little tucks across the top of the sleeves, such as have been worn for some time. "" The new pulley belt made of ribbon in alring at either side, tie in a small bow in front.

The World Beautiful. BY LILIAN WHITING

"Intercessory prayer is that divine essence of soul union, that heavenly ministry, which laughs distance to scorp, and creates a meeting place in God for sundered hearts and lives. I cannot analyze it, and reduce it to a proposition, but neither can I spanyze the invisible fragrant vibrations which preced from a bunch of violets, and which will perfuse a whole room. I cannot analyze the passage through the air of the dots

and deshes of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. But I know that intercession is a current of the breath of God, starting from your own soul, and acting as a dynamic fore; upon too by et for which you pray, it sets free scoret spirit influences (perhaps the Father's mignry angels, that excel in strength, who can say?), but which influences would not be set free with out the intercession. I can well understand Mary Queen of Soots saying that she feared the prayers of John Knox more than an army of bin trousand men. Way should not intercession be part of God's regularited working, as much as wireless telegraphy?"—Rev. Canon Wilbertorer.

This remarkable passage from a recent sermon by Canon Wilberforce is in triumphant accorwith the most advanced thought of the day. That free secret spirit infigences (perhaps the Father's nighty angels that excel in strength), but which nfluences would not be set free without the ntercession," and that this process is "a part of God's regularized working, as much as wireless telegraphy," — these affirmations are all factors of the new philosophy of life on which umanity is entering. There is the closest analogy between the

by science and those made by spiritual perception and penetration and paychic research into the realm of spiritual knowledge. When such a presenter as Canon Wilberforce compares the operation of intercessory prayer with that of ireless telegraphy, it lends authority to the statement, and gives to us new trust in what may statement, and gives to us new trust in what may represent a such cases of the statement of eption of the divine laws that govern the elation of man to man and of man to God. The laitist factor in this revement, the may to be detected in the recognition of the truth of the standard people comfortably. While the audience is found in the recognition of this truth audience is completely mader shelter, the stage audience is completely mader shelter, the stage audience is completely and proceeding remain as before, quite open, you buy. recedence even of accelerated telegraphy and of wireless telegraphy, and it leads inevitably to ground to the solemn drama.

CORRECT DRESS FOR GROOM AT AN AFTERthe next step .- the realization that if thought can leap from mind to mind here in the physical MOON WEDDING.—"W. E. H.": For an afterworld, how much more easily can it leap from noon wedding, according to Vogue, groomsmind to mind between the physical and the

Although the Christian world and the Christian the privilege of prayer from the year initiaraphy? questions Canon Wilberforce. It will to be so recognized. In rare instance already men have understood the law, and have institution entirely supported by the power of this intercession. Prayer is the most practical force in the world. "Why should it not be a cuff links or plus as a remembrance. natural law," asks Dr. Wilberforce, "and none the less spiritual because natural? Such forces co exist,—call them thought transference, psychic sympathy, spiritual affinity, what you will. These forces of influence between man and man, acting independently of distance, are rapidly cialming recognition from the physical investi-gator. Why should not intercession be one of whipped cream. A teacupful of whipped cream of the infinite resources of God, direc by to the is put in the soup tureen and the hot soup poured one for whom you pray? Moreover, who shall over it. Stir lightly two or three times with a dare to limit this divine outflow of spiritual sympathy, this wireless current of God's dynanies, to the experience of tols earthly life? should any suppose that it cannot pass into the spirit world, into the other dimension? The evidence that it does so pass into the spirit world is accumulating so rapidly, is at-

tracting the interest of so large a proportion of so many that it is only a question of time-and not a long time-when this new revelation of the divine law shall take its place as one of the the top crust. At this season of the year, as the most momentous movements of all the ages. potatoes grow somewhat dry and fibrous, half a The moral effect will be most important. It is readily seen how the introduction of swift communication into the methods of the working world has raised the standard of morality. Crime cannot hide itself successfull when the knowledge of the deed and the descrip tion of the evil doer is fiashed swiftly all over th

a moral agent, and the illumination of great

cities is regarded as more eff-ctive than would cleansing-rooms. But fuller's earth has othe in degree. The new method increases the properties. Like many clays, for instance, it is transm ssion of words to some 200,000 an hour, properties. Like many clays, for instance, it is used on wounds, burns and poisons, being and now another advance condenses the work of pread over the; iff cited parts.

Olive oil is preferable to lard to use in cooking means; mutton sust rendered is also good. gives greater results than those obtained by any Wenison, birds, etc., are good for invalids, if the game is young and tender, hung the riquired period and properly cooked. Turkey and canked should be carefully given; the breast is the best indeed, by the results than those obtained by any other method, and is destined to serve such purpose in navigation as to decrease disaster at stand to obange the whole face of civilization, indeed, by the results that a century ago would and to change the whole face of civilization, indeed, by the results that a century ago would

have been regarded as a miracle. the skin is yellow. The pores from which the feathers are plucked should be visible and the lessened by the results of the cable, the tele Now, if morality is to be increased and crime graph and wireless transmission, the next logical seep and the pext higher and more significant series of results will be wrought by the telepathie Make thou for me the prayer I can intercommunication of mind to mind, by means Toat I may go upon my silent way of the dynamic force of thought. If it were res ized that the entire physical world was open to the view of the entire ethereal world; that is to pul·erized gum arable: pour the fixseed over this and stir until all is dissolved; aqueexs into the dead saw clearly-far more clearly than when here -- he acts of persons in this world the intention; if it were recognized that commi nication existed between the two con itions o strong rope to a beam in the ceiling is often used by the amateur to draw up the body by the life,-thislife and the one 'more abundant,"-what more, if the barriers grow so faint that those in life; how all the ambitions and aspirations this part of life are purified and enn bied and

grounds, with pronounced designs well scattered about in black—that contrast marking the smarting in the conquering of new territory in the cet French ones. White designs on middle todes realm of unseen forces is to be found the analogy some of the china shops. They are intended for the street out the attent out the attent out the stole, and are unmounted or are set in sliver frames with without the attent out the steet of the steet

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

know, but for what we might know —Mauning.
....The grand essentials of life are something to do, some hing to love, something to hope for. A man by his conversation may soon over-

abor to fasten upon others for their good.

They that cannot have what they like cost of Wales, who was twenty; King Humbert should learn to like what they have." A tough of Italy was twenty-four when be wedded bli

use. -Dwight L. Moody. a"s. The new pulley belt made of ribbon in all colors stiffened with feather bone is one of the season's novelties. They shape into girdle form at the back, and narrow ends, carried brough a title back, and the back, the glory .- F. W. Farrar.

oves. May it not be that a cause of much of woman's heartache is that the man she loves habitually, but thoughtlessly, carries into her presence the side with which he fronts the world? The standards of business and politics that determine the relations of men to each other are not the standards of the home. In that cirdie one comes into the realm of sentiment and affection. There the great thing is not to York, says: "For years I have been

NOTES AND QUERIES.

defended, but it is most hateful when that temper

THIS YMAR'S "PASSION PLAY."-" Ohristian": The dress rehearsal of the "Passion Play" at Oberammergan is to take place or advances made into the realm of unknown forces for May 24 and 27, June 4, 10, 16, 17, 24 and by science and those made by spiritual perception 29. July 1, 8, 15, 18 22 and 29. Aug. 5, 8, 12, 15, eastion of man and of man and of man and of man and of the last the south of the so

men should wear black frock coats, doublebreasted white duck waistcoats, gray worsted trousers and buttoned patent-leather boots. The hurch have always taught the potency and shirt should be plain white linen, with link cuffs, either square or rounded at the corners. The tion of Child's kingdom on earth, humanity has sollar should be of the single, high standing yet to learn its infinite potency. Why should not variety, either perfectly straight or with slightly intercession by means of prayer be part of Go4's poked points, cut a gare, not round. The tie may regularized working as much as wireless teleg- be either a puff ascot a once-folded ascot or four-in-hand, and is usually of heavy white silk, plain or with an uonoticeable figure in white woven through it. The gloves should be of very availed themselves of it. There is more than one light gray so ie, with white or gray at tohing on ties and gloves for his men, and also to give them nations are very often worn in the buttonhole. Watch chains are now very little worn. Bilk hats, of course, on going to and from the church or house.

PRIMITIVE WRIGHTS AND MEASURES .-Curious": In Siam the liquid measure used is derived from a cocoanus shell which is capable these secret affinities, appertaining to the highest part of man, and acting by divine natural law, in dry measure, 830 tamarind seeds make one already upon the object prayed for, originating "k'anaho," and twenty-dre "k'anaho" make sirength of aluminum ?" the Aluminum World in dry measure, and twenty-dre "k'anaho" make sirength of aluminum ?" the Aluminum World in the same of the sirength of aluminum is about equal in the same of the of holding 830 tamarind seeds, and twenty of dred miles of the earth. one "sat," or bamboo basket; eignty "sat" says that cast aluminum is about equal in make one "kwien," or cart. This is an example strength to cast from in tension, while in resisting of the primitive origin of most units of weights compression it is comparatively weak. Under

BRILLIANTS-

Give me the tongue that always shrinks From giving others pain, The loving neart that never thinks An act of kindness valo. Anoint my eyes, O God, to see T. e can iful and true, And ready hands, oh, grant to me, All biessed deeds to de

The work of our hands-establish Thou it, How often with thoughtiess lips we pray! But He who sits in the heavens shall say Is the work of your hands so fair and fit That ye dare thus pray?"

Safely we answer, " Lord, make it fit, The work of our hands—that so we may Lift up our eyes and dare to pray. The work of our hands-establish Thou it."

I am willing To receive what Thou givest, To lack what Thou withhold Pt, To relinquish what Thou takeet To suffer what Thou inflictest. To be what Thou requirest. To go where Thou To do what Thou tiddest.

Just a little dewdrop orightens up the flower Growing by the wayside, or in shady bower: Just one little songster, singing in the tree, Makes the place around him ring with molody; Just a little candle, shining in the dark. Drives away the shadows with each tiny spark

Pray that I may not love thee, Best-Beloved Make thou for me the prayer I cannot pray, With heart enshaken and with brow unmoved.

Pray for thyself, that thou mayest not be proved By pain of love or bend thee to its sway.

Pray that thou love me not—less thou for aye Renounce the peace of them that have not loved.

Fir love is fine and keen and fierce as fire, Passionate, leaping, beau iful as flan moment's ecstasy, a lifetime's sours; Leave, then, to me the anguish of desire The longing and unrest beyand a nam Choose thou the splendid glory of the stars! -Jes .. Dette Hit .. Gillespy

CURIOUS FACTS

-There are scores of places in this country where on yone mail comes every fourteen days

—The Russian form of salutation is brief. sisting of the single word "praschal," said to found like a specze. The O:abelte islan wist the end of the departing guest's robe and then solemnly shake his own hands three times. -Very young lambs are as like as peas in a pod to everything, except the noses of their mothers. A hundred ewes at pasture, with lambs of the same size, will make no mistake about their children,-that is, if the children have once been accepted as their own. Some-....Truth is violated by faisehood, and it may equally outraged by silence.—Ammian.
....We are answerable not only for what we it. If she has twins she may own one and rejet

tae other.

-The Queen of Rogland was hardly twentyone when sue wedded Prince Albert. Her eldest son, the Prince of Wales, was not twenty-two when he married Princess Alexandra. The late throw what by argument or persuasion he doth labor to fasten upon others for their good.

Czar of Russia was only twenty-two when he martied Princess Dagmar, the sister of the Princess Dagmar lesson, but well worth learning.—Spurgeon.

Those who say they will forgive, but can't forget an injury, simply bury the hatchet, while they leave the handle out, ready for immediate use.—Dwight L. Moody. the lat . K ng of Spain at the age of nineteen the moer that if the opportunities for first time, and married his second wife when he

for summer wear.

**One of the things which may be attached to sue neck chain or chatelaine is a gold button-hook for gloves. The new ones open and close like a pocketknife, and when hand onely engraved or studded with jewels are both at hook for gloves. The new ones open and close like a pocketknife, and when hand omely engraved or sudded with jewels are both elegated and amending the error.

"" The coats and jackets of the spring seaso of 1900 are as eati-factory in shape, cettine, adjustment, fabric, finish and appropriate decorations any models devised since the day of wraps began.

"" The coats and jackets of the spring seaso of interest and something to give; if not flowers kind words or structured and amending the error.

"" None are so with a population of 40 000,000 has 213 central structured."—Our Fellow Creatures, Chicago, with a population of 40 000,000 has 213 central structured."—Our Fellow Creatures, Chicago, with a population of 40 000,000 has 213 central structured."—Our Fellow Creatures, Chicago, with a population of 40 000,000 has 213 central structured in the spring seaso or sumbs to the birds, or at least generous how to the birds, or at least generous how." Youms of highest authority, exceedingly enters and is 8 with a population of 40 000,000 has 213 central structured."—Our Fellow Creatures, Chicago, with a population of 40 000,000 has 213 central structured."—Our Fellow Creatures, Chicago, with a population of 40 000,000 has 213 central structured."—Yours entered in treland nows. Switz-rland nows

Geo. S. Scally of 75 Nassau St., New assert your rights, but to give others more than they have a right to require. Even troubled with rheumatism and dyspepsia, when you raise the question, What ought and I came to the conclusion to try your you to do? you have broken the charm. Love outrons duty and when you ask what is your duty you have failed to a lower plane. The joy from their use; I feel like a new man since of a true home life is that it is irradiated with the light of affection, and that each member of it shows to the other aside of his nature that; the world does not see. We ought not to be surprised when it is said of some cold and hard man prised when it is said of some cold and hard man feeling I used to have has entirely disap. that he is an admirable husband and father, lender hearted and considerate. Even Shylock peared. The dyspepsia has left me and my rheumatism is gone entirely. I am satisfied ough Shakspere gives us when Spylock speaks of the turquoise ring that Leah gave him. The sold, hard attitude toward the world is not to be Pills a trial they will surely cure them, for is manifested toward those that love us.—Robert I believe it all comes from the system being out of order-the liver not doing its work.



Amic So yea

statement, and gives to us new trust in what may perhaps be called the genius of this age.—the and last until 5.30 P. M., with an interval of an new movement ushering in a larger and a truer bour and a half for refreshment. In order to all Disorders of the liver, 25c. per box. At protect the audience from the inel-maney of the weather the community of Oberammergau has Druggiets or by mail. Radway & Co., 55

> oldest person living is Brano Cotrim, born in Atrica and now living in Bio de Janeiro. He is 150 years old. A coachman in Moscow has

SCIENTIFIG.

-An select on feat cry teg be at noon, twelve hours after the beginning of the civil day, and is counted from the first to the twenty-fourth hour. A civil day commences at midnight, and is counted from the first to the tweifth nautical day is counted as a civil day, but commences, like an astronomical day, at noon

-An interesting statement recently made by Dr. R. S. Woodward of Columbia University, long known as an active investigator of the physics of the earth's atmosphere, is that the atmosphere extends at the equator some twenty. six thousand miles beyond the earth, and at the poles seventeen thousand miles, the position thus taken by Dr. Woodward being intermediate between those who hold that it has no linits and those who place the limit within one or two hun-

tranverse strain aluminum is not very rigid, but it will bend nearly double before breaking. The ensile strength of aluminum is great y improved by forging and pressing at a temperature of 6000 F., and aluminum alloyed with nickel is much stronger than the pure metal

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cost may be correctly gauged by the very handsome Angoras of the illustrations, no one could desire to do be ter than be has done. Altogether the prospec-tive breeder of Angoras will find this book interesting reading."-Country Gentleman Albany, N. Y. Those who are lovers of cats will find much that interesting and instructive in this book." — School

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Brano Cotrim, born in in Rio de Janeiro. He is sehman in Moscow has

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cry les Es as noon, twelve og of the civil day, and is to the twenty-fourth hour. to the tweifth hour. A das a civil day, but com-omical day, at noon. stement recently made by

of Columbia University, active investigator of atmosphere, is that the t the equator some twenty eand miles, the position odward being intermediate id that it has no limits and mit within one or two hur

question which, it is said, ently ask, "What is the a ?" the Aluminum World num is about equal in n tension, while in resisting inum is not very rigid, but minum is greatly improved g at a temperature of 600° lloyed with nickel is much e metal.

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practical breeder, and if his suc-ly gauged by the very handsome trations, no one could desire to as done. Altogether the prospec-ras will find this book interest-tion (artifacts). N. T. reas will find this book in fry Genilemen Albany, N. T. overs of cats will and much that structive in this book."— School polis, Minn. book which those who are fend of Nad."—George T. Angell, in Own

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ion Street Boston, Masi-

POETRY.

(Original.) REST. [From the German.] Like bush of death, Such quiet reigns O'er bills and plains That scarce a breath The sense perceives fild in their nest Amid the leaves The birds a e still. A little wait-it wil Be soon that thou shalt rest. FRANK LOCKS TITCOMB.

TOO LATE. There lived a man, I used to know him well, And he was known to many of his kind; All obronicles had traits of bim to tell,

If so inclin d. He loved his fellows, and he showed it, too; Whene'er misfortone touched a brother man His aret thought was, I'll help him to pull

through,-That was his plan

He was a genius, that the world allowed; He was a grain, that the world antowed; Good deeds of his had lightened many a load; But ne'er to empty worship had he bowed— Oaly to God

This man was poor; he never sought to shine;
Amid the conste lations fashion set;
So years went on and the world made no sign Iwas in his debt.

At last it smiled, put "letters" to his name, Wrote panegyries on what he had done, And thought it honor to hand down to fame The gifted one.

They sought his home with " loving cups " and gold, and wreaths of green to place upon his head, "Come forth," they cried; "how shall thy worth

be sold " But he was dead!

- William Lyle, in N. Y. Home Journal.

IT'S JUST MER WAY.

She doubte! And for awhile His words, his glance. His kiss, his smile, Each tender act She can recall— She doubts them all. Soe trustel

The world may jear And call him false; May stir her fear And try to grind But still she'il trust She loves!

and that is why Her heart's a sob, A song, a sigh, 'Tis woman's way Wasn love holds sway. -Dorothy Janvier, in Vogue.

BUSKIN. " Leaves of wild olive, cool and gray," Around his brow, peace in his breast, Ont of the twilight into day

He passed, for he had won his rest, And saw the gates through sunset burn-Gates of the Hills whence none return." Teacher and Preacher, Prophet, Seer, He gave to us new light, new love; He made all life shine brave and clear, And lights of earth as lights above. The world of thought, the minds of men,

He lifted up to God again. He gave us gold of heart and brain, He made us love the truest best. His lesson legacies remain Hopes " of gray honour and sweet rest." It Roskin dead? Se cannot die, God gave him immodtality.

Marianne Farningbam, in Christian World. Youth dreams of the future, Age dreams of Their life days far off thus adorning;

But the life of today wears no glamour, and Both hate to get up in the morning.

The man who borrows trouble keeps His neight ors ever on the rack. For every time he meets a friend He tries to pay some of it back. -Washington Star

Our coat of arms we highly prize; Yet great trouble intervenes; We can't find out, to save our eyes, What its Latin motto means.

-Indianapolis Journal. She corld talk about the classics in a very

poetry and song, But whene'er she read a cook book-well,

The poet wrote of summer heat In verse with mad abuse replete-Those savage ravings coined to gold, Bought wood to shield him from the cold. -Detroit Press

I fear be will not rise to fame, He has indeed a studious bent: But all with case may read his name Whene'er he signs a document. -Washington Star.

'Tis bad to bet," the wise ones sing, Yet faults men oft excuse. There are degrees to everything, It's worse to bet and lose. -Washington Star.

You may find the fount of knowledge, Yet not know how to drink; You may drive your son to college, Though you cannot make him think -Philadelphia Press.

The Boston girl was heard to moan And tears were seen to flow, Because when at the telephone She had to say " Hello." -Washington Star.

The world seemed sad and dreary, The gelid wintry air Mosned through the leafless trees, And I'd almost swear From light to dark was changed

Each individual hair-When Mamie dyed. -Obicago News. No matter whar' you fin' him In de country high or low, You'll'allus know de cullud man

By de way he sling de hoe. By de way;he sling de hoe In de co'n en de cotton row D . po' white trash Don't cut no dash Ter de cullud man wid de hoe!

-Atlanta Constitution A yourg man in a spirit of p'que, Made his supper on red Hent Hque, When he kissed his best gial, She said to the chirl:

Your breath, like your love, is not wique." -Pittsburg Press. I will be tole all the day,
E'en though to work my yearning waker
For then I truthfully may say
That I am making no mistakes.
— Washington Star.

-Washington Star. Tis on warmtn, o we are told, That friendship oft depends; Why is it, then, though cash is cold, It has so many friends?

An Unprofitable Servant.

We never thought much of him when we were all fellow students together at St. Chad's Hos-pital. "Pcor old Parkes" he was generally called, and, by those who knew him best, "poor old Tom." old Tom." He was such a funny, original sort of fellow,—a queer mingling of the casual and the hardworking. His figure was familiar to more than one set of St. Ohada' students, for he spent an abnormal time in getting through his exams., and, as he need to workers.

and, as he used to say rustuily:
"I'm such a fool of a fellow, things seem to go in at one of my eas and out at the other. I can't, for the life of me, remember the names of

An examination drove every scrap of knowledge he possessed straight out of his head. It paralyzed him, and he was the despair of his teachers and examiners. Indeed, it was several times more than hinted to him that be might be wiser in adopting scm other than the medical profession; but he all ways about his head over profession; but he always shook his head over No, No! I can't give it up. It's the finest profession in the world, and I'm going to stick to

When I left the hospital he was still plodding on patiently and hopefully. He came sometimes to my rooms in the days before I left, and poured out his aims and ideals to me. I don't exactly know why he chose me for his confident, except that I had tried to be friendly now and then to that I had tried to be friendly now and then to the poor fellow. It seemed hard lines that he hould be so universally looked down upon and

He had some awfully lofty notions about a doctor's work. I can see him now, as he stood on my hearth rug, talking fast and eagerly about he moral influence a doctor ought to have over his patients, and I coulon't help wondering what sort of inflaence poor old Tom would have

over his patients (if he ever got any).

He did not look a very impressive object in those days. He was always rather an untidy sort of chap. His clothes hung upon his loose, shambling figure a little as if ne were a clothes prop; his hair-it was red-had a war of failing loosely over his forehead, which gave him a habit of tossing back his head to shake a straying lock from his eyes. He had no beauty to recommend him. His eyes were green, and they were not handsome, though their prevailing ex-pression was one of good temper and kindiness. His smile was wide and kindiy, but somehow his whole countenance bordered closely on the gro-tesque, and the more he talked of ideals and lotty aspirations, the more acutely did he tickle

one's inward sense of humor.

Tom's talk and als personality did not fit well! I left him beeind me at St. Chads', as I say. when my hospital days were over. I carried away with me a vivid recollection of the grip of his big red hand, as he said:
"Goodby, Marlow. I say, I wish you weren't

going, you know. You've—you've beea joily and replied:
"Noneense good to me." There was a queer look of wishing ness in his eyes. It reminded me of the look in the eyes of my Irish terrier when I left him whilst you make yourself smart. Let's go to a when all was over.

" Poor old Tom." I said to myself: " I'll come back and look him up now and then. He's such lonely sort of chap."

I'd like to come, he said, and the sagein. "I've is life was all a mistake, but lor,' it don't look much like a mistake, but lor,' it don't look much like a mistake, sir! Why, the good 'e've'a a lonely sort of chap.'

tion, but other interests soon filled my life, and I forgot to look Tom Parkes up, or even to ask him to come and see me. Then I left town, and shortly afterwards Hagiand, and for eight years of I felt ashamed, downright ashamed of myself, Truly a wonderful burying!

Truly a wonderful burying! or so I did not set foot in London.

Shortly after my return I went down to St. you, to see the man put away that meal Chade', and as I strolled around the old hospital, feeling a terrible H p van Winkie among all the 'new men, new faces, other minds.' I all at once beshought me of old Parkes. A stab of remorse smote me. What a beast I had been, never to think of the poor chap in all these years! Was he, perhaps, still at St. Chads', colling at exams, which he never passed? Later could pay back. I shouldn't like a debt." on I called upon the dean of the medical school. And I could not move his resolution. on I called upon the dean of the medical school, and asked him if he could give me any news of

" Poor old Parkes!" Dr. Thursby, said, smiling. "Oa, yes! I can tell you where he is. He has a sort of surgery in Paradise street, ir the borough. He is not making his fortune, 1

He gave me the address of a street about half an hour's walk from St. Chads', and thither I re-paired on the following evening, with a laudable determination to find Tom Parkes and cheer him

"For it must be precious dui! living in these others of its type, which all present an appearance of having been forgotten when the dustman went his rounds. Bits of things of all kinds and there sat Tom in the jarmehair beside and spoing for a fire, coughing and gasping for a pology for a fire, coughing and gasping for Please walk right in, Mrs. 8mil, walk, a wonderful relief came into his face as paper basket and general robbish heap. It was unsavory as well as unsightly. It belied its pered; "got—a touch of the Sea—I thin." name. It bore no resemblance to any paradise. use exactly resembled its neighbors in grayness and dreariness, but over one door was a red lamp, and upon the same door a small brass said, glancing at an old woman who sat before plate, bearing the words, "Tom Parkes, Sur-

Poor old Tom! There fisched before my mind She was fine in mathematics and in art made his wistful ideals of a possible house in Harley on to the horsehair sofa of unprepossessing apsome display: street in some dim future. This depressing street in the Borough must have chiked his ideals considerably. As I knocked at the door I noticed how the paint was peeling off it, how dilapidated was the bell pull, how rickety the knocker. It was plain that times were not good

for the dwellers in Paradise street.

The door was opened almost at once, and Tom thought he looked much the same Tom as I had last seen eight years before, except that his face seemed to be older and thinner and whiter. He fiushed when he caught sight of me, and his eyes

my heart ache. "I say," he went on, hesiting down at the flushed face and bright, unsectatingly, still holding the door wide open, "I've ing eyes, and listened to his rambling, discongot poor sort of diggings. Do you mind coming in? My landlady is out today, and we're in a bi:

nfinerza and typhold about."

as I followed him down a grimy passage into a never on

He smiled, but the look in his eyes gave me a queer lump in my throat.

Not much," he said; "you see, you can't,—
well, you can't take fees much from people who,
—well, who are starving themselves."
I glanced sharply at him. In the better light I could see that his own face was terribly thin, and his eyes had a cur'ous sunken look. Good beavens! how thin the man was altogether. His beavens! how han the man was altogether. His could have sunk in, and he had according to the servant. I—meant to do—a lot. I've—
dome—nothing—nothing—an—unprofitable—servant. indeed to share the young gir knew. "Bee said there were many beautiful things about Brownlogs short poems, 'How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix' and 'The Pied Piper of Hamelin' were two she mentioned."
A lock of disappointment settled upon May's face. "I don't approve (four club wasting its time over child's play. I shall your for 'Ascord done—nothing—nothing—an—unprofitable—servant. I—meant to do—a lot. I've—
done—nothing—nothing—an—unprofitable—servant. I could shout Brownlogs."

Here's something I found about Brownlogs."

possessed,—an uncompromising and ancient borsebair chair, stuffed, judging by the sensation

possessed,—an uncompromising and ancient horsebair chair, stuffed, judging by the sensation it produced, with stones!

He seemed pleased to see me, but he talked were justice; it was hard to think that he could be the same being who had stood beside my firplace in the old days, talking so volubly of all his nope; and planes. I had not been with him more than a quarter of an hour, when a knock came at the outer door. Tom answered it in person, and returned, accompanied by an old woman.

"That's another dootor, Grannie," he said.

"That's another dootor, Grannie," he said.

The old lady, having signified that she had no lady in the street opens, I was surprised to find the following find that she had no lady, having signified that she had no lady in the series opens, I was surprised to find the formula of the series opens, I was surprised to find the series of the series of the series of the countries of the series of the series

aliments.

Parkes listened to it all with a patient interest which I could not but admire. Something in his tone, as he spoke to the old woman, struck me particularly—an indescribable ring of sympathy of gentleness, which I cannot put into words. Having taken up a good half-hour and more of this time, the old lady rose to depart, drawing her miserable shaw around her.

people. The trafi) was at a standstill; the few policemen visible were absolutly power-less to do anything with the mass of human beings that stretched as far down the street as I could see, and blocked every corner. In fact, the police had given up attempting to do anything but keep order, which was not diment, for a more silent, well-behaved crowd I never saw. I looked in vain for its cause. miserable shawl around her.

"Oh, doctor, dear," she whispered, as he told her to send up in the morning for some fresh tor, dear," she whispered, as he told medicine, "and I ain't got nothin' to give yer, for yer kindness. Will yer let it go till next time? Jem 'e've 'eard of a job, and it'e was to get it—"

are hard just now, aren't they?"

"Bo they be, doctor, so they be. What with the cold, and the strikes, and the influenza, there the cold, and the strikes, and the influenza, there impossibility by the consequence of the cold and the strikes.

the cold, and the strikes, and the innuenta, there ain't much doin' for pore folks."

He opened the door for her as if she had been a duchess, and, before admitting the next patient (several had arrived in the waiting room by this time), he said to me, wistfully, almost myself, held a bunch of flowers in his hand.

to St. Chaos'?" I asked.

"It's a long way from here, isn't it. A good half hour's walk; and then it means a lot of walking the drew his grimy hand across his eyes; 'maybe about and losing work, perhaps. It doesn't seem the same. 'Tis Dr. Parkes as we've come to see laid in 'is grave. 'E was good to us, and 'tis the same and them so far, and, we've no hospital the last thing we will, ever do for 'im.'"

nearer here." He said no more, and I stayed on, fascinated

In spite of myself.

The same thing happened over and over again that evening. Half-starved-looking men and women shamefacedly asked to be let off any pay ment, and the same answer met them all in a grudge if the; no, that we don't," and the man n spite of myself. that evening. Half-starved-looking men and women shamefacedly asked to be let off any pay women shamefacedly asked to be let on any parameters, and the same answer met them all in a grudge if to be; no, that we don't," and the sheery voice, which somehow did not seem at all gave a little gulp.

This was Tom Parkes' following? And I had the Tom's that I should be this only follower. I

quiet restaurant. I shall be offended it you " I'd like to come," he said, and the eagerness

for being well nourished and well clad as I sat opposite poor old Parkes in that restaurant. It made me choky over and over again, I can tell

let me lend him a little spare cash. I put it as

"It's awfully good of you," he said; "but baven't ever borrowed, and I don't know when I "You'il look me up again some day?" he

" Rather; as soon as possible."

But a summons to a distant part of England on important family business kept me out of town for three weeks, and when I went next to the house in Paradise street, poor old Parkes did not open the door to me.

A frowzy landlady confronted me.
"The doctor, sir? 'E's awfully bad. 'E've got up, as I persuaded him not to, with such a cough. But 'e says, 'l must see to my patients,' and so 'e's a sittin' in 'is room as ought to be in God-forsaken slums," I thought as I walked and so 'e's a sittin' in 'is room as ought to be in down a foriorn little street, the facsimile of bed. 'E was took on Saturday, and today is

pered; "got—a touch of the fige—I think."

He spoke gaspingly, as though speed; were "I'll tackle this patient for you, old man," I

He could hardly stand, and I almost lifted him turned all my attention to making Tom comfort-

ble.
" It's nothing much," he gasped. " I've just got -a louch-of-influ-such-a-lot-about," ne multered, wearily; "such bad nights-so many He rambled on whilst the landlady and I brought his bed into the consulting room, and I were assembled in the front parlor of Junge's Wheeler's spacious home. Beside the junge's Wheeler's spacious home. Beside the junge's daughter. Trudie, there was tall, fair-faced B' lie wheeler's spacious home.

"Pore gentlemant" the landlady exclaimed, "Pore 'gentiemani" the landlady exclaimed, lips and Villa Hunt.

Outside the lawn stretched, green and velvety, the fruit trees were showering the sward with the 'im a bite of somethin' we've bin 'avin.

Total output Jan., 1800.....

Increase for Jan, 1800.....

Increase for Jan, 1800.....

Within, all was eager-"Why, Marlow!" he exclaimed, grasping my han!; "I say, I am jolly glad to see you. "It's and 'e says, always so cheery, 'Now awfully good of you to come down here, and—the t's kind of you, Mrs. Jones,' and never and—" I saw his eyes running over my clothes, missed payin' the rent neither, though Lord "I is just three," Villa i which were perfectly ordinary; but—well, the knows 'ow 'e got it. 'E've 'a put aw y most to call the meeting to order." poor chap was so wofully shabby himself it made everythin'," she whispered, whilst I stood look-

> we mus' decide which of Browning's works an account, we are able to offer a limited NUM.
>
> We did our best for him, poor fellow. I fetched we are to take," Trudie said. "Belle, what did
>
> BEE of SHA RES subject to FEIOR SALE. one of the leading physicians of the day, but he only shook his head significantly.
>
> We are to take, "I delicate?";
>
> your Aunt Helen advise?";
>
> Belle's delicate face flushed. "Well, girls

of a muddle "
"Mind? My dear chap, of course not. I want to have a chatif you can spare time?"
"I'm free just this minute," he said; "but I expect some patients will drop in presently, and I may be sent for, too. I'm rather busy just now, that's the truth. There's such a lot of influenzs and typhold about."

one of the leading physicians of the day, but he day, but he only shook his head significantly.

Helle's delicate face flushed. "Well, girls, Aunt Helen advise?":

"And 'lm always 'a slavin'," sobbed Mrs.
"And 'lm always out day and night in these streets, at d in 'is thin coat, and starvin' youngs, a scholar and a writer of magazine streets, it is in woonder'e got the pneumony, or what's the truth of 'issaif.

"And 'lm always 'a slavin'," sobbed Mrs.
"I may be sent for, too. I'm rather busy just in these streets, at d in 'is thin coat, and starvin' youngs, a scholar and a writer of magazine streets, felt that way, what of themselve?"

The first plant did not seem to approve of our choice of an author. Baid she understood Browning too of a Making your forture, eb, Parkes? " I asked, whatever they calls it; 'e never thought of 'isself,

I sat by him that same night. Towards mornsmall, dingy room.

He smiled, but the look in his eyes gave me a ing his restlessness ceased, and he turned clear eyes upon me, and whispered:

The room into which he ushered me was bare of everything but the merest necessities, and those of the cheapest and commonest kied.

"This is my consulting room," he said, with a little smile; "the patients walt next door," and he pointed through half-open folding doors into a second and even bare room, that was furnished only with a few chairs.

He pushed me into the only armedair his room necessaries,—an uncompromising and ancient possessed,—an uncompromising and ancient possessed possessed,—an uncompromising and ancient possessed,—an uncompromising and ancient possessed possessed,—an uncompromising and ancient possessed poss

objection to my presence, proceeded to give a lengthy and graphic account of her various atiments.

Parkes listened to it all with a patient interest tone, as he spoke to the old woman, struck me particularly—an indescribable ring of sympathy of gentleness, which I cannot put into words.

I touched a policeman's are "What is it all about?" I asked. "Can I get

"Don't look much like it, sir; 'tis a funeral." rer kindness. Will yer let it go till next time?

Jem 'e've 'eard of a job, and if 'e was to get it..."

A faint smile showed in Tom's eyes.

"All right, Grannie," he said, gently; "times hard just now, aren't they?"

"Difficult took much like it, sir; 'tis a funeral."

"Afuneral? Bct I never saw such a crowd even at the funerals of very distinguished people. Who in the world is grand enough in these parts to have a following like this?"

"'Tis the doctor's funeral," he replied.
"What doctor?" I asked, mystified. "Why

"The doctor's funeral," he replied.
"They're awfully poor just now. One can't
make them pay. I know philanthropic people
call it pauperizing, and all that, but—" He
broke of lamely.
"Why don't you send them up as out-patients

"Do you mean to tell me that this enormous growd—" I stammered. "'Tis the followin' for Dr. Parkes, yes, sir;

the last thing we will ever do for 'im."

"Look here, old fellow," I said," I'm going to have something, somewhere. Come with me for add lang syne."

I could hardly bear to see the look that came into his eyes. It reminded me of a starved dog I had once fed.

"Thanks," he answered. " but my old working the mealway for saintage."

had once fed.

"Thanks," he answered, "but my old working themselves for existence.

"Oh, I could guess well enough where his ohter clothes were. But, of course, I only laughed and replied:

"Nonsense, old fellow, never mind the work—and even children, followed their doctor, and it seemed as though the great, silent crowd would seemed as though the great, silent crowd would seemed as though the great his grave afterwards,

"'E said as 'ow 'e 'ad failed, sir." his landlady sobbed that evening when I went around to see after poor old Tom's few little things, "'e said

Truly a wonderful burylog! I wrote to a lot of his fellow students to try and raise enough money to put a stone over the poor old fellow. But we were forestalled in this by the people amongst whom he had worked-fo whom he had died. They collected the money-those folk in the back streets of the Boro'-in farthings, and half-pence, and pence, and they put a white cross over the grave, and upon the cross they engraved his name and these words:

"The Beloved Physician." " Greater love bath no man than this. that a man lay down his life for his friends." "-Temple

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

WELCOME THE COMING, SPAED Boy is building a castle tall, Bronze curis are bobbing and blue eyes shine; Fat hands steady the tottering wall: Busy, so busy, this boy of mine!

Boy jumps up from his play at the sound; Boy's in the hall with a shout and a bound.

Presently comes a ring at the door.

" Please walk right in, Mrs. Smit, walk in!" Brongs curis bobbing and bine eyes ashine Fat hands building the mighty wall: Busy, so busy, this boy of mine!

Soon as the visitor rises to go Play is forgotton and Boy is at hand; Rushes shead to the door below Opens it wide and takes his stand, miling as radiantly as before Waving his band with a merry shout,

As the visitor passes through the door,

-I is 8. Harrington, in the Churchman The Work Nearest at Hand. One sunny afternoon in May five young girls on a Capital of \$225,000 were assembled in the front parlor of Judge

Youngs, plump little Maggie Bishop, May Phillipe and Villa Hunt. 'Now m sie of a robin's song. Within, all was eagerness and animation.
"It is just three," Villa announced. "Time

"Wait a few minutes, Madam President," pleaded Maggie; "I am sure Jessie will be here presently."

"Wa was "Accident to order."

"Was "Accident to order."

"Was "Accident to order."

"Wa

The girls looked at each other. If Miss Helen Youngs, a scholar and a writer of magazine "Aunt Helen did not try to discourage though," Belle went on, anxious to defend from criticism the beloved aunt who was all the mother the young girl knew. "She said there were many beautiful things about Browning's

heavens! now mind the mad was singester.

the red-faced, hearty student of eight years before.

The room into which he ushered me was bare

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The room into head, and I whitepered:

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The room into head, and I whitepered me was bare

The room into head, and I whitepered me

Will you allow me to speak, Madam President? There is something I must say to the club." "You have the floor, Miss Wills." Maggie succeeded in turning a giggle into a cough, but Trudie looked troubled. Surely there were traces of recent tears on Jessia's face. Jessie advanced to the table, laid down her lowers, and stood with her hands loosely clasped before her. "Girls, I tender my resignation to

ing rapidly.

"You know we promised our mothers that we would not neglect our school duties for this club. Our mertings were to be on Saturdays, and we were to seend but tweaty minutes each day in the study of Browning. Girls, I have found something else to which I must give those minutes—all the time I can honeatly spare from my content of the study of Browning. Girls, I have found something else to which I must give those minutes—all the time I can honeatly spare from my content of the study of Browning. Girls, I have found something else to which I must give those minutes—all the time I can honeatly spare from my content of the study of Browning. The study of the study of Browning of Punch of the study of th ons, my music and my home duties." She paused. It was not easy to go on. When she did again speak, her voice trembled.

ber crying this afternoon because she was home-sick. Her home is at M——, twenty miles distant. She can read print a little, but can neither write sixth century, B. C., the same Phalaris who oor read writing. The girl next door reads caused a brazen buil to be made in which he Jeonie's letters to her, and, on rare occasions, writes for her."

Caused a brazen buil to be made in which he roasted his unfortunate viotims alive.

—The method of travel of the patriots

" Why do you do it, Jessie?"

"Because I feel that I ought, and I feel that way because I remember who it was that said: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.' Jennie is surely one of 'these my brethree.'"

Again there was a moment's silence. A solemn
hush fell upon those happy young girls. It was as if they had been brought face to face with the One who had given His life for mankind. Suc-

"Oh, girls, I must go with Jessie!" she ex-

denly Belle broke the silence.

Villa frowned a little, whether from displeas. ure at the lack of formality or because of her usual impatience with Belie's emotional nature it would be hard to say. It was Trudie who spoke. "Tell us what you mean, Belle."!
Belle sat upright and dashed away her
tears. "You know there is no one at home
save grandma, Aunt Helen and myself. Grandma can see to read but very little and Auntle, who is busy all day, reads to her in the evening. I had planned to take my twentminutes as soon as I reached home from school, before I began my lessons. Now, that is the time the daily paper comes, and grandma frets a dozen. Together with the new little because she must wait until after tea to designs are the old standard part hear the news. I shall spend my twenty minutes reading to her. Certainly that will be giving terns, the Blue (Dresden) Meisthe time to Him, for my dear old grandma is sen old Blue Centon Medallion one of his greatest instead of His least."

" Wall, girls. I fear the Browning slub ! is no servant in my home, and my twenty minutes can well be spent in getting tea, thus giv-log mamma a little rest. It's a homely duty, but, perhaps, 'inasmuch 'covers it.' "There are so many things I can do," Maggie ried. "I wonder we never thought of this

"I think I understand now what papa meant," Trudie said, thoughtfully. "Like Belle's aunt, he seemed to think our author not adapted to our needs, but he said he hoped Browning would belong in the correspondent by the correspondent of the c belp us in the commonplace but important art of daily living. I am sure I can tell him eithe Hope Daring, in Northwestern Advocate

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novel."-THE OUTLOOK.

"A fresh, strong, interesting

By

MINNA CAROLINE SMITH

HISTORICAL.

—The Declaration of Independence was first The Declaration of Independence was first read in Boston, amid great rejuicing, from the balsony of the Town House, on July 18, 1776.

—Col. James Barrett was a leading figure during the opening year of the struggle for liberty. In 1768 he was obsern a representative from Concord, and honored by a re-slection on each succeeding year until 1777. He was a prominent member of men of the Concentration. prominent member of many of the conventions and slso of the Provincial Congress. He was ed in charge of the military stores deport at Concord, and was active in gethering and ing army supplies. He was made a colonel of the regiment of militia organized is March, 1775, and was in command on April 19.

the club. I cannot be with you."

They started. Jessie had been one of the promoters of the scheme, and had been most en'tusisastic. A hum of questions rose, but villa promptly rapped for order.

"Please explain yourself, Miss Wills."

Jessie hesitated a moment, then began speaking rapidly.

March, 1776, and was in command on April 19.

——Punch was Thackeray's main source of though his work on it was necessarily anonymous his name gradually occame identified with the "Thackeray" style of humor, which embodied fun and philosophy, satire and sense. During this period appeared "Vanity Fair," a novel witgout a hero, published in twenty-four weekly witgout a hero, published in twenty-four weekly

classical scholar England ever produced, was Richard Bentley (1662-1742). His editions of the Greek and Latin poets attested his proof-"It is Jennie, our girl. She is only a little glous learning, but the crowning proof older than we are, and is a good girl. I found superiority was given in the discussion on superiority was given in the discussion on the so "called" " Epistles of Phalaris." This was a

"Papa says any one can have an education of the Revolution is seen in the manner in now," Maggie commenced, but Jessie stopped on the sixteent of May, 1780, for Philadelphia, her. me, his face flushing:
"I say, Marlow," he said, "I'm awfaily sorry lean't offer you supper; but the truth is my landady is out, and—and so I shan't have my supper at home." He tried to speak j scosely, but my impression was that he di not expect to have something, somewhere.

"I soul hard speak i score, and tries to hide it from people. I am soing to take that twenty minutes each day and bare any supper anywhere.

"I could hardly bear to see the look that save."

I could hardly bear to see the look that save."

"Jennie was sick until she was twelve. Then the sixteenth of May, 1780, for Philadelphia, to take his seat in Congress. He was accommended by Daulel Newton of the same village, ones and as she was needed at home, she was included by Daulel Newton of the same village, who went with him as servant, each on norse-back, the horses being purchased for the trip, but my impression was that ne di not expect to have something, somewhere. Come with me for audi lang syne."

I could hardly bear to see the look that save.

"Jennie was sick until she was twelve. Then the was stekent in the little ones and as she was needed at home, she was allowed to remain there. Girls, I can't tell you have had she feels about it. She thinks it a disgrace, and tries to hide it from people. I am going to take that twenty minutes each day and teach Jennie to write."

Just as I reached the door they were carrying the cfin out; it was one mass of fluwers, and I, poor fool, had thought, pityingly, that my insignificant bunch would be the only ones upon it. They told me, afterwards, that men and women had spent their hard. They told me, afterwards, that men and women had spent their hard. They told me, afterwards, that men and women had spent their hard. They told me, afterwards, that men and women had spent their hard. They told me, afterwards, that men and women had spent their hard. They told me, afterwards, that men and women had spent to commence with the little on the same twas the to commence with the little on the same twent was

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A Playful Breed of Horses. Of horses the most companionable are doubtless Arabr. They have lived for gen-erations in the tents of their masters and have assimilated human ways of thought Barbs and half-bred Arabs in Europe run the pure Arabs very close in this respect. They make noble friends, but on a lower level. As playmates for the lighter hour I know no breed that comes up to the Hat-flinger. In the Tyrolese Valley from which they take their name, I suppose they live as much in the company of their owners as do the Valvognian cows with theirs.

But they are exported far and wide. An Austrian baron who buys them up and does what he can to impart "style" and fine manners to these queer-looking cobs has sold two to the Prince of Wales. The traveling carriages of Switzerland are largely horsed by Hafflingers. In that populous health resort, Merap, they do nearly all the draught work. "Cob" is perhaps a misno ner. Taey are cobs in their low measurement from the ground, but big horses as regards girth, length of body and size of hoof. The heads are huge and very plain.

Hafflingers have been compared with hippopotami and giant " sea horses," and with very good reason. Spiritually they are described as "the dachshunden of the sta bles," because daxies are " the ways of the kennel." It may be that people have refused to take seriously the oddly shaped horses and the oddly shaped dogs, and that both have thus come to look upon themselves as a good joke. Comicality sits in the Hafflinger's little eye. He laughs in his sleeve, just like a daxie. Both waddle in their gait, owing to their absurdly short

Haffingers ought to make the fortune of any circus master. They (l k adaxies again) rough games, such as schoolbays love, and will play them, too, strictly according to their owner and his man, playing a sort of hide and seek, hurrying and seurrying about a cobble paved yard in pursuit of the the owner. mer, loyally abiding by the marks that meant "safe home," and never punishing a player that had not blundered. They understood that they might kick or bite the man who (being hidden, sought and found) failed to run fast enough to a " safe home." One who was not quick enough I saw taken up by the waistcoat, shaken gently and dropped, kneeling, none the worse!

The horses which were playing were over 12 years old. They relinquished the game most reluctantly when their breathless of breedowner called "Time!" and enforced his in horses. My consin once bought a horse stock scattered and its identity lost. meaning with flourishes of a formidable four-in-hand whip. Then these mature bu "noble boys at play " rushed for each other squealing like pigs in articolo mortis, showeach other, one sometimes catching the him a superior article." other's hogged mane or getting a pinch of real mischief.

not squeeze the boot, but shook it as you anything." might shake a friend's hand-heartily, not roughly-and for the remainder of the road he rested on his 'surels, playing no more

a proverb with Tyrolese mountain guides and drivers. From the London News.

Gloistein Buys a Sieigh.

August J. Gloistein, president of the Gloistein Fishing Club, went sleigh riding on Saturday night. He returned to his saloon at Grand and Essex streets about nine o'clock yesterday morning without the horse, sleigh or any of the other things necessary to a sleigh ride. The sleigh is supposed to be distributed in parts in Surf dashboard out of the sleigh, and started or reposing somewhere in a bed of snow never salvage for the frankfurter men who stay all winter at Coney Island.

A bewhi k ared man who said he was Jake Inglesgold of Hester street entered Gloistein's saloon about nine o'clock on Saturday night. Tears were trickling down his sheeks and forming icicles on his whiskers. "Oh, mister Gioistein," he said, "mine

two childer was diedt dis morning. Oh such lug, such lug! I am der loe peddler. I gannod sell any more ice dis vinter. I musdt get some money and I vant ter sell mine horse undt sleigh."

"I don't want ter puy any horse or aleigh," interrupted Gloistein. "I vill sell der horse undt der sleigh for tirty tollars," continued the man.

horse is a regular trodder. Der sleigh runs "Bay it, Gloistein," said Fred Miller, treasurer of the Beer Creek Association, who was standing by, "and we'll take a

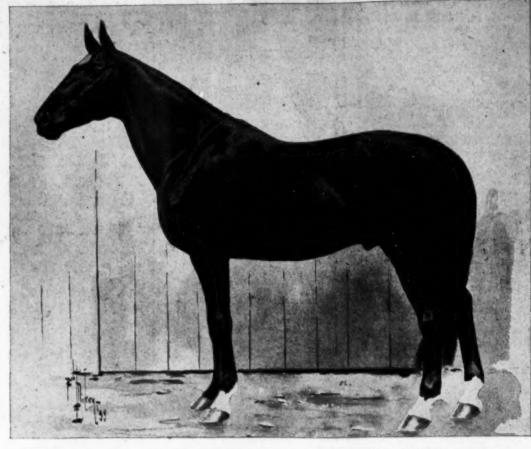
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GRATTAN 2.13, BY WILKES BOY 2.241-2; DAM, ANNA ALMONT, BY ALMONT JR. 2 29 PROPERTY OF GRATTAN STOCK FARM, HAI FDAY, ILL.

ioned sleigh, was standing. The runners day, change hands for more money than was of the sleigh had no metal attachments, and ever paid for a standard-bred horse, which the horse hung his head as though he didn't, means that the \$125 000 paid for Arion will care what happened to him.

are what happened to him.

"Dot vas nod a very lifely looging horse, a very sangulus view of the matter.

for \$30 that won the Brooklyn Handicap. my faith in the trotter has been strong and He made \$18,000 in bets, \$10,000 on the I have continued to breed and to get purse and afterward sold the horse to M ke together well-bred mares in the period of Minden for \$20,000. He was a worse-look- low prices. I now have about 50 mares that ing enormous rows of teeth, twisting ing horse than this one, too. There are I will breed this season to Eiectrite and around in sudden gyrations to lash out at some marks about this animal that stame some of his som:"

One of the two I speak of taught a little teln put on his overcoat and prepared to eries of trotters as Hermitage Stud in Ten game to a rider, and insisted on playing it start for Coney Island. As he was stepping nessee and Woodburn Farm in Kantucky, the rider had the best of it. But returning are insured, but I'll take the train to Coney by the almost perpendicular tracks, the Island and meet you at Ben Cohen's in Sori Hafflinger gained an easy victory. He did avenue. I wouldn't miss the racket for " I vill vait for yov, Fred," said Gloistein.

Gloistein to deposit \$50 to pay for the smash. Then he helped Gloistein to indusof the ferry hands joined them and the outfit was pushed aboard.

Gloistein had no further trouble until he later one of the runners banged against a but finally was obliged to let go his hold. The horse, after running about 300 yards.

the air and fell in the snow. The policeman reported the occurrence at drifts and the horse's remains will probdifficulty.

zen Corps meetin' by here tonighdt? ' erazy? " exclaimed Cohen.

Fred Miller here tonighds. I had losd a regular trodder down here. Miller rays he mighdt pe wurth \$10,000, I hadt a pargain. Ost, mein Gott, vot a ride I hadt."

Cohen put Gloistein to bed, much against his will, and in the morning he was induced to return to Manhattan on the assurance that efforts would be made to find his trotter. Gioistein went out last night to lock for Miller

" Der bollee vill findt my horse," he said, but der goroner may haf ter findt Miller." Fr m the New York Sup.

The Curtailment of Breeding. Mr. F. W. Covey, in writing to us regarding the stall ions and brood mares in u.e in California, and the number of fools dropped in 1890 in that State, says: "I send you some statistics from assessors' reports that are not accurate, but show generally the basis of the breeding of standard-bred horses: 1896, 9802 horses; 1897, 6058 h. rees; 1898, 3287 horses; 1899 1833 horses. Under the beading colts, waich includes all varieties, the figures are: 1896, 69 074; 1897, 58,138; 1898 35 070; 1899, not in yet."

The curtai meat of breeding was marked after the bursting of the boom. The 9802 standard-bred horses of 1896 had shrunk to 1833 in 1899. The larger part of the output of California breeding farms was markstad in Chicago, Cleveland and New York, thus adding to the supply of the East. The ing establishments of Tennesses, Ken-

any circus master. They (i ke daxies again) delight in playing tricks, and will learn rough games, such as schooldays love, and will play them, too, strictly according to rule. I have watched two Hafflingers, with "Py chimminy, I go you," responded as on the Pacific coast, and now it is not Gloistein. "Vere is der horse?" he asked strange that demand should outra supply. "Righdt owld here," said Inglesgold are selling for big prices, and Mr. John E. He led the way to the street, where a de- Green, formerly of Glenview Stock Farm. crepit white horse, attached to an old-fash- predicts that a trotter will, at no distant

Fred," said Gloistein.

"He is a little old," said Miller, "but I Dallas, says: "There are very few trotting can see by his eyes and his teeth that he's a stallions in Texas. The business of breed-

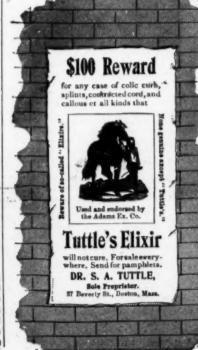
The profuse of mares bred in 1900 w l " I vill payder horse righdt away kervick, not be fit to market until 1905, and by that his smooth coat in a bire, but never doing Fred," said Giolstein. He counted out the time the boom prices of 1890 2 may govern. money, the seller gave a receipt and Glois. As we come north we miss such great nurse to while away the tedium of a three hours into the sleigh, M.lier rushed out to him, and are deeply impressed by the change ascent at a foot's pace. The game on the "Gus," he said, you start right away. horse's part consisted in catching the rider's have got a hurry call over the telephone such leaders absent from the list. The outtoo between his teeth. It was the rider's that one of my houses in Norfolk street is look for those who breed wisely grows part to prevent this. All the way up hill on fire. I must go down there because we brighter from day to day. From Turf, Field and Farm.

Those who have had experience with trotting stock waich have had a thorough-"bud I vill pe lonesome py der ride."

bred cross of the right kind close up know "The horse will keep you busy," replied from experience that as a rule such animals Miller cheerfully, and Gloistein lashed the manifest a higher degree of intelligence, Hafflingers show their affection by lay. beast and started on his journey. He had and are much more courageous, than others ishly kissing with the tongue, like dogs. no trouble with the horse until it reached bred in similar trotting lines, but in which They are extremely self-willed-again a the Grand-street ferry. Then the animal the thoroughbred element is lacking. There trait in common with the dachshund. Their suddenly began to back. The more Gloistein are few trotting stallions in New England CHOICE ONION SEED paces are necessarily slow, but their staying urged it forward the more the horse in which have the right kin1 of thoroughbred paces are necessarily slow, but their surefootedness power is enormous and their surefootedness oreased the backward motion. It finally closer up on the dam's side than P-diar a proverb with Tyrolese mountain guides backed the sleigh through the plate glass (3.184). All who saw this son of Elecwindow of Lynch & Ziel's saloon opposite | tioneer win that memorable 10-heat race as the ferry house. Louis Ziel, one of the Mystic Park, Oct. 10 and 11, 1895, will admit propretors, rushed out and compelled that they never saw a more striking exhibition of courage or of endurance than P diar displayed in that race. Among the get of the horse to board the ferryboat. Several pediar are some of the most intelligent, carefully hand-selected onlors. The difference be courageous, animals that can be found in tween the price of a cropraised from such seed and the equine family.

Not long since, one of the trainers at reached Surf avenue at Coney I land. Then Edge rood Farm was out exercising a spitthe horse kloked up his heels, knocked the ited three-year-old colt by Pediar. The colt had been hitched to wheels but a few times. avenue, Coney Island. The horse was left a run toward Norto 's Point. A momen The driver had the colt in town, when he started off at a lively trot. The driver was awaken again, and may be considered out b tone, and the sleigh was overturned. taking him back, when, to his consterna-Gloistein held on to the reins for a while, tion, the harness saddle broke, and the driver dropped out of the rear end of the cart. Uader similar conditions, most colts managed to leave the sleigh behind, and would have converted the cart into aplinters ran on toward Norton's Point. Just before with their heels in short order. Tils arriving there, according to a policemen sensible chap kept on until he reached who watched the race, the animal reared in a trestle which crossed a stream of water, where he stopped. A stranger

took him by the bit and held him until the the Coney Island police station. When he went to look for the norse he could not flor injured, and the only damage that the harthe beast anywhere. The snow was in huge ness sustained was the breaking of the saddls. A less highly bred cole would have ably be found when the snow melts. dashed into the trestle and ruined himself Gioistein, with his clothes torn and covered and the cart. The most fearless colt that with snow, reached Cohen's Hotel with we ever rode behind was a three-year-old stallion by Pediar, and his dam was Linnet, "Ban, Ben," he raid, "vere is de Schut-en Corps meetin' by here tonighdt?" by Lancaster, a thoroughbred sou of L x-ing on. One of the most level-headed and "Schutzen Corpe! Why man, are you fa-test yearling trotters in the vicinity of R-adville is a colt owned by secretar; No, I was nod crazy, I was ter meed dot Jowett. The sire of the colt is Pediar.









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dustrious, used to forses, and competent in every respect. With must be agreed cook and house keeper. Address, stating experience, referere's and salary er peeted MR. WILSON.

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MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at aw, next of kin and all other pessons interested in the estate of THOM S K
PROCTOR, late of Meirose, in said County

PROCTOR, late of Melrose, in said County.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament or said deceased has been presented to said Court for propate has been presented to said court for propate, by Emma F. Proctor, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to see, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereb; sited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-seventh day of March. A. D. 190, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusettrs Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by malling, post paid, or delivering a copy jof this citation to all known persons interested in the citation of the citation

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of THOMAS P. HOLT late of Newton in said Country, ceceased intestate.

Where the country of Norfolk without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said Country of Middlesex, on the twentry-seventh day of March, A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be grant d.

MY CATALOGUE FOR 1900 sent FREE tails you have, why the same should to a reason why may 8-cond-Cr p Seed Potton are soot not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give be sent to the problem in the problem in the petitioner is hereby directed to give the sent to the problem in the petitioner is hereby directed to give the sent to be sent the problem in the petitioner is hereby directed to give the sent to be sent the problem in the petitioner is hereby directed to give the sent to be sent to three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS Production to be one day, at least before said Court.

MAINE SEED POTATORS—Grown by use Guranted function once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS Production once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS Production to be one day, at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. Mcf TIRE Esquire First Judge of said Court, this fift day of March, in the year one thousan in the builded.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and crediors, and all other persons interested in the estate of MARY J CLARK, lare of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, intestate and management of daily cattle and model methods of farming; strictly temperate; references. Box 56 Stepney Depot, Ot.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and crediors, and all other persons interested in the estate of MARY J CLARK, lare of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, intestate when the said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Ellen P. Huntley of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesse, without giving a surety on her bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said Courty of Middlesse, on the twenty-seventh day of March. A. D., 1900, at hine o'clock in the forenoon to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

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The Atchisen Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. 109 Adam: Street, Ohio. go.

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